THE TIMES

DIEU ET MON DROIT

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M Lucien Bodard, the journalist who has won the French Prix Goncourt literary award for *Anne-Marie*, a book of reminiscences about his mother, the wife of a French consul Page 12

Shops hold trade as wages slip

Business in High Street shops is holding up despite incomes being hit by higher prices, taxes and mounting unemployment, the latest official figures show. But retailers expect trade to fall off in the coming months and they remain cautious over prospects for the crucial Christmas shopping season. Page 13

Contempt move against editors

Two Fleet Street editors, Sir John Junor, of the *Sunday Express*, and Mr David English, of the *Daily Mail*, have been ordered to appear before High Court judges for alleged contempt of court involving the trial of Dr Leonard Arthur Back page

Interest rate warning

A warning that there is no prospect of big cuts in interest rates while the money supply stays out of control was given last night by Sir Geoffrey Howe to the House of Commons Treasury Select Committee Page 13

Misgivings in the alliance

The first joint Liberal-SDP policy meeting takes place today in an atmosphere of mutual misgiving and suspicion. Some Liberals say the Social Democrats are providing no funding for the policy commissions and are attracting too much well-wishers' money Page 3

Nuclear fuel warning

A classified report for the United States Nuclear Regulatory Authority says the international system of safeguards to prevent the diversion of uranium and plutonium from peaceful nuclear programmes to atomic weapons has gross deficiencies Page 6

MP's switch

Mr John Grant, Labour MP for Islington, Central, applied to join the Social Democratic Party and challenged Mr Wedgwood Benn to resign in Bristol, South-east, and fight him on a by-election in either seat Page 3

Princess rests

The Princess of Wales announced that she had "accepted medical advice and regretfully decided that she will not be with the Prince" for today's scheduled visit to Bristol Page 2

Tennis bonus

Wimbledon made a record surplus of £1,068,952 from this year's championships, £648,142 more than in 1980. It is expected that the surplus will be even greater next year because of an extra day's play Page 18

Sakharov protest

Dr Andrei Sakharov and his wife Yelena are to go on hunger strike in protest at Soviet authorities' refusal to grant an exit visa to the fiancée of Dr Sakharov's stepson Page 6

Holden dies

William Holden, 63, the Oscar-winning cinema actor, has been found dead in his California home. He had been dead for several days and died from natural causes

Unionist call to arms

Paisley vows to make Ulster ungovernable after Commons uproar

Threats by Ulster Unionists to defy the Government and mobilize armed vigilantes have heightened tensions in the province for the funerals today of the Rev Robert Bradford and other recent murder victims. The Prime Minister appealed to the province not to fall into the extremists' trap. She spoke after the Rev Ian Paisley, ordered from the Commons with two colleagues for causing an uproar, vowed to make Northern Ireland "ungovernable". His rivals, the Official Unionists, gave the Government until tomorrow to give an assurance of tougher security measures. In London and the Home Counties police launched a big search for 500 lb of explosive believed to be stockpiled by the Provisional IRA

Report, back page

By Philip Webster and Hugh Noyes

The Rev Ian Paisley said in London last night that he was returning to Northern Ireland to make the province ungovernable and to set up a force that would defend the people of Ulster from the enemy. He then flew back to Belfast.

He was speaking after scenes of uproar and confusion in the Commons at the end of which he and two of his Democratic Unionist Party colleagues were named by Mr George Thomas, the Speaker. The naming means they are excluded from the House until Monday. In the uproar the Speaker was twice forced to suspend the Commons.

After being escorted out, Mr Paisley, speaking at the members' entrance, told reporters that he had come to the sad conclusion that nothing he could do in Parliament would bring about a security situation that would give a measure of support "to my people".

Referring to the murder of the Rev Robert Bradford, Official Unionist MP for Belfast, South, he added: "We have no other option but to call on the people of Northern Ireland to make it impossible for Mrs Thatcher's ministers to govern the province because if they think they can get away with it, and that in a few weeks the Ulster people will forget, they will try with a low key to deescalate the bitter resentment and try to make saleable this poison pill which they have prepared for us".

In an immediate reply, the Prime Minister, in her speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall, London, warned the people of Northern Ireland against falling into the trap being set for them by the extremists.

The cynical and evil men who led the IRA wanted to goad outraged citizens to take the law into their own hands, she said. "There are those who might allow themselves to be provoked in this way. They must not give the IRA that satisfaction."

The MPs named with Mr Paisley by the Speaker were Mr Peter Robinson (Belfast, East) and Mr John McQuade (Belfast, North).

What began as a day of dignified and grief-filled tributes to Mr Bradford ended in farce, chaos, and bitterness with the three MPs, standing alone in the upper gallery reserved for members, shouting abuse at ministers and the Government in general.

After the three men repeatedly refused to obey the order of the Speaker to leave the Chamber, they were finally escorted out of the gallery by Sir Peter Thorne, the Serjeant-at-Arms. Their ejection came after a final warning from the Speaker that if there had to be so much as a touch on any of their arms they would be suspended for the remainder of the session.

As the Speaker gave his final warning, Mr Paisley stood up and shouted "Amen, amen, there is no sense in our coming to this House anyway".

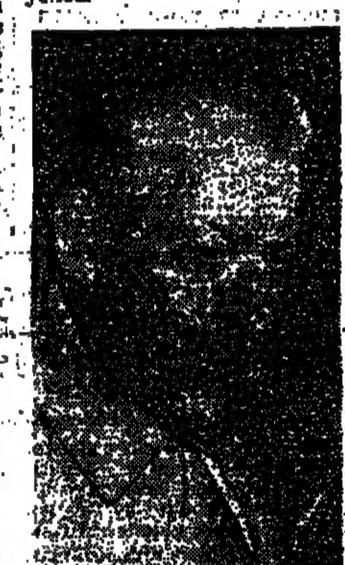
The demonstration was clearly well planned, as the Speaker pointed out later

From early in the sitting there were signs that there was going to be trouble from Mr Paisley. Seated ominously in the upper gallery, far from their usual place towards the back of the Tory benches, the three MPs had chosen the site carefully so as to obtain maximum publicity.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, appealed urgently for calm in Ulster, saying that the aim of the IRA was to stimulate and intensify sectarian hatreds so as to create the chaos that it believed would help its objectives. Any form of divisive action that could make the security forces' task more difficult should be avoided. The right response was to work calmly but firmly under the law and under the guidance of the security forces for the defeat of terrorism.

But his appeal fell on deaf ears as far as certain Ulster MPs were concerned.

When the Secretary of State went on to describe the determination of the Government to defeat terrorism Mr Paisley shouted: "Nonsense". Then Mr Robinson and Mr McQuade joined in. "You are the guilty men. The blood of Ulster is on your hands," Mr Robinson yelled.


Mr Paisley: Move to make Ulster ungovernable.

"I live in the Shankill Road," Mr McQuade shouted. "There is the guilty woman," Mr Paisley shouted, pointing at Mrs Thatcher, who had only just finished a moving tribute to Mr Bradford.

The shouts from the upper gallery merged with yells from angry MPs below, and the Speaker's attempts to maintain order were ignored. Mr Thomas then suspended the sitting for 10 minutes after the three MPs refused to leave the Chamber as ordered.

During the interval, Mr Paisley noticed Lord Gowrie, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, sitting in the peer's gallery. Pointing an accusing finger across the Chamber, Mr Paisley yelled: "There is a guilty man there, the man who wants union with the republic. There he sits, there he sits."

At that point it was evident that the three MPs were thoroughly enjoying themselves, laughing and joking among themselves about the confusion all around. Mr Walter Harrison, Labour's deputy chief whip, came briefly into the gallery in an attempt to reason with the unreasonable.

Mr McQuade was still shouting at MPs as they left the Chamber. "You have the right to walk out", he yelled. "You are right to look back because you are guilty of the murders of my people."

A few moments later the Speaker returned to tell the House that in his judgment the three MPs were guilty of grossly disorderly conduct and of ignoring the authority of the Chair. He therefore named them, a sentence that will require their absence from the House until next Monday.

Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the House, then moved the motion to suspend. As the Speaker put the question to the House it seemed that every MP on the floor of the House shouted "aye".

There were loud "noes" from the three in the upper gallery. Mr Paisley then tried to call a press conference of sorts with the neighbouring press gallery. That brought more yells and cries of order from MPs below.

Mr Paisley, hugely enjoying himself, leant over the gallery, shouting to Mr Stanley Orme, opposition spokesman for industry, who was on the Labour front bench. "Tell them it's off, Stanley", he shouted (meaning that he and his colleagues did not intend to press the matter to a division).

Then the Speaker ordered the three MPs to leave the House. Mr Paisley shouted: "We shall not leave this Chamber. Mr Speaker. In the name of the people of Northern Ireland..." The last words were lost in the uproar from below and the crossfire of abuse.

House began to return to normality.

"Be sensible", Mr Harrison, who had reentered the gallery, whispered. Mr Paisley and his colleagues were in no mood to be sensible.

"We are sent here by thousands of people, so we are." Mr McQuade remonstrated with the Serjeant as Sir Peter finally entered the gallery, sword at his side. With his arrival the three MPs finally decided to go.

For all the farce and confusion, there were ominous warnings for the Government in the reaction of several of the more militant MPs from Northern Ireland.

They were clearly not prepared to folow the courageous lead of Mr Gerald Fitt, Independent MP for Belfast, West, who, as the lone Roman Catholic voice from Ulster, had earlier made a gesture of reconciliation by crossing the floor of the House and putting a consoling arm around the shoulders of Mr McQuade. Mr Fitt told the House that the Roman Catholic community and church leaders in Northern Ireland were totally at one with Mr Prior and the Government in taking whatever steps were possible to eradicate the cancer of terrorism from the province.

Continued on back page, col 1

Protestants' fury worsens

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

Protestant fury over the murder of the Rev Robert Bradford, Official Unionist MP for Belfast, South, was felt across Northern Ireland yesterday.

There were three main developments. The Official Unionists will set up their own security organization unless the Government gives assurances by tomorrow morning of tougher security measures; the paramilitary Ulster Defence Association (UDA) said people must take the initiative within the law to defend themselves, but counselled against a sectarian backlash; and Unionist councillors in border areas planned to disrupt council business. Their proposed action may soon spread throughout the province.

Mr Bradford and two other victims of violence over the weekend will be buried today. Memorial services will be held for Mr Bradford throughout Ulster and workers are being urged to stop work for at least part of the day as a mark of respect.

Tensions are suddenly running at a dangerously high level reminiscent of the worst stages of the hunger-strike crisis. The big question now is whether the Protestant paramilitary groups will play into the IRA's hands and engage in a renewed offensive against republican activists or ordinary Roman Catholics.

There were reassuring signs from the UDA. Mr John McMichael, the group's senior spokesman, said: "We intend to keep control of our organization. We intend not to be panicked, but the time has come when the Ulster people and their representatives must take on the responsibility of this war and not expect the Westminster Government to do so." To that end he urged all Ulster MPs to withdraw from Westminster and form an Ulster security council from which the security forces would seek advice.

Mr McMichael said 36,000 people were involved directly or indirectly in the security forces and more than 20,000 were armed. The problem was not one of numbers: it was of security policy. "The British Government seems to think there is some kind of crime wave here. It is a war, and, in a war you find your enemy and destroy him." Judging from Mr McMichael's remarks the UDA's leadership is determined to stem the temptation coming from some elements to murder ordinary Roman Catholics in retaliation for the killing of Mr Bradford. Without doubt, the UDA's policy of killing republican activists still stands.

The Official Unionist Party's proposed new body seems to be based on ideas for increasing surveillance and intelligence work as a support to the security forces. Mr James Molyneaux, the party leader, said it was incorrect to call it a third force. It would operate strictly within the law. He was less forthright when asked if anyone involved in the organization would be armed; he repeated merely that it would be lawful.

He said he was seeking a government commitment on the more extensive use of the Special Air Service Regiment (SAS) on the border and the use of special units of the security forces throughout the province. He added that Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, had insulted the people by calling for calm without giving any indication of what action he proposed.

On the border an organization of Official Unionist councillors called the rontier FCouncillors' Association has withdrawn cooperation from the Northern Ireland Office and today Unionist councillors throughout Northern Ireland will consider whether to follow suit. It could cause serious disruption to the limited number of services that the 26 district councils in the province administer.

Outside the House, Mr Paisley, who was making an outright call to Protestants to defy the Government, said that ministers should be allowed to stay in Stormont but nowhere in the province would they be welcome.

Parliamentary report, page 4
Leading article, page 11

Malcolm Clarke

Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, whose home was bombed by the IRA last week, arriving with his wife at the Lord Mayor's Banquet

Optimistic Thatcher says Britain is over the worst of recession

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said last night that the country had passed the trough of recession in the middle of this year, but said that excessive wage claims could reduce the chance of work for those now unemployed.

"We are at last becoming more competitive—do not throw it all away," she told a distinguished audience at the Lord Mayor's Banquet in Guildhall, London.

She said that rising manufacturing output was evidence of recovery; that there had been a strong export performance in recent months, and that increases in engineering and construction orders, private sector housing starts, and retail sales all supported "this brightening picture".

The Prime Minister said she had to make clear the Government's total determination to stick to its strategy, but it would be flexible in its tactics although the room for manoeuvre was limited. She did not say where the flexibility would been seen.

Mrs Thatcher's optimism was tempered. Not all news was good news, she said. "The fall in the exchange rate is now working its way into prices, but it should be only a short while before the downward trend of inflation is resumed."

She did not claim the money supply was under control, and she said nothing about the prospects for interest rates; but she was happy to quote the commendation of others when she noted that respected City commentators believed that the Government was "very much closer to being on track with its monetary policy than the press would have us believe".

Mrs Thatcher said that the country must expect unemployment to take time to respond to improvements in output. "The important thing is that we do nothing to damage confidence in recovery. In particular, those of us in work must remember that excessive wage claims may not put our own jobs at risk but could reduce the chance of work for those who are now unemployed."

The Prime Minister's theme was of one nation—with the now obligatory reference to Disraeli—and one world. She rehearsed the interdependence of the world's trading nations, and spoke with conviction of the virtues and benefits of free trade—the great engine of post-war growth, she called it. "Freer trade has meant lower prices, more competition and faster growth, and every consumer has benefited. This age has been a great success story of the free market economy."

But all nations had been affected by the persistent inflation of the 1970s, with the increase in oil prices and the great shifts in the pattern of trading. In Britain we had had to learn to live with fluctuating exchange rates, high interest rates and "levels of unemployment we had hoped never to see again."

But this was not a crisis of capitalism, far from it. Every nation had been affected but the free economies had adapted more quickly and effectively. In Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union they hid their unemployment beneath a cloak of inefficiency. With all their people nominally at work, they were still unable to provide enough consumer goods and sometimes not even enough food.

Mrs Thatcher said Britain had to adapt to change, but must temper the sharpness of change for the three million people unemployed. The most vulnerable must be protected from the extremes of the international climate. But none of this could be done by resorting to the restrictions of a siege economy.

"Our future lies in the expansion of international trade. We have everything to gain from one world and nothing to hope for in isolation. It would be the utmost folly if at this crucial time, we turned away from the freedom which has served the most successful countries of the world so well and for so long."

To critics in her own party who have said that she sometimes talks too tough, Mrs Thatcher gave a nod. "It is sometimes said that this Government has stuck to a rigid statistical plan, regardless of the consequences", she said. "Well, anyone who says that, simply has not looked at the facts."

Brezhnev criticizes failings of the Soviet economy

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Nov 16

President Brezhnev today told a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee that the Soviet Union had failed to adapt its economy and economic thinking to today's needs, and had not done enough to restructure the management and planning of the economy.

In a review of the Soviet Union's lacklustre industrial and agricultural performance so far this year, the Soviet leader admitted that the worsening food situation was "both economically and politically the central problem of the five-year plan".

Without giving the total for this year's dismal grain harvest, said by Soviet sources to be a full 60 million tonnes short of target at only about 175 million tonnes, he said this year's drought had caused great damage to agriculture for the third year in a row.

He said the five-year plan—which started this year—began with poor crops. But this should not shake the country's determination to achieve swift and stable growth in food production. All sectors of the economy had to work efficiently to produce uninterrupted supplies of food for the population.

He referred in particular to shortages of such basic items as potatoes in many Soviet cities, and said the drafting of the party's special food programme, announced a year ago but so far producing no noticable improvements, was "frankly a difficult matter". It was so important, however, that a special session of the Central Committee was to be devoted to its discussion.

He called for an improvement in the procurement, storage, processing and transport of food, and said all branches of the agricultural and industrial sectors had to work towards the common goal of providing the country with enough food.

This year, unusually, the 470 full and candidate members of the committee, who meet in secret twice a year on the eve of the opening session of the Supreme Soviet, the equivalent of Parliament, did not meet in the summer—possibly because of the tense situation in Poland.

In past years Mr Brezhnev has been sharply critical of bureaucracy and inefficiency in various ministries. Only parts of his speeches are made public.

This year he singled out several ministers responsible for farm machinery, livestock engineering and technological improvements on state farms and called on them to come to grips with the problems and put things in order.

He said bad weather was no excuse. Almost every other year was unfavourable for farming. Farmers should adapt their crops, improve the land and use more fertilizers.

The rapid development of energy resources was a national priority, and he described the new gas pipelines to be built in Siberia—several with the help and finance of Western consortiums—as key construction projects. He called for a general development of foreign trade and emonomic ties, especially with other countries in Comecon, the Soviet trading block.

In line with commentaries appearing in the press, Mr Brezhnev suggested that many of the Soviet Union's economic troubles were the fault of the Americans. The "complication in the international situation" was affecting the economy.

There have been signs that the Russians are preparing to be more ruthless in forcing greater efficiency from the underemployed labour force, and may be even contemplating wholesale dismissals of lazy workers.

Industrial production, scheduled to rise by 4.1 per cent this year, will probably increase only 3.3 per cent. Labour productivity, due to rise by 3.6 per cent, has increased 2.6 per cent.

Israelis blow up Arab homes

From Christopher Walker
Beit Sahur, Nov 16

The Israeli Government's determination to pursue its new hardline security policy in the occupied West Bank was illustrated early this morning when troops blew up the houses of three large Palestinian families as a reprisal for recent attacks against Israeli vehicles.

An Army statement claimed that a youth from each of the dynamited houses had admitted to taking part in two fire bomb attacks against Israeli Army patrols in this picturesque Christian Arab town, close to the biblical site of Shepherds' Fields.

In neither of the attacks was any damage caused to the Israeli vehicles, but Army sources had made plain that houses of suspects are being blown up as a deterrent. The official statement said that a fourth house near Ramallah was also destroyed because one of the residents had admitted to "having participated in terrorist attacks".

As groups of local Arabs gathered around the twisted remains of the demolished homes it emerged that at least 25 people had been made homeless in the latest action, including two teachers from a local school who had been renting rooms in one of the buildings. Earlier this month more than 30 Palestinians were left homeless after similar Israeli action in the nearby town of Hebron.

The latest moves followed the imposition of two curfews on the 15,000 residents of the town in less than a week after attacks on Israeli vehicles. Prominent local Palestinians said that yesterday a number of youths had been led away blindfolded by the Israeli soldiers in charge of a search and arrest operation.

The power to destroy houses is granted under the Defence (Emergency) Regulations of 1945, which were first drafted by the British for use against both Jewish and Arab terrorists. The stepping up of such reprisals has been sanctioned by Mr Ariel Sharon, the new Israeli Defence Minister.

In an interview with me, Mr Hanna Atrash, the elected Palestinian mayor of Beit Sahur, claimed that it was the first time since the Israeli occupation of 1967 that home had been demolished because a family was suspected of throwing a fire bomb.

"The result is to make everyone else in the town mad because these people have not even been brought to trial", he said. As we spoke a crowd of some 200 angry Palestinians began to gather around the town hall, chanting slogans in both Arabic and English. The most frequent cry was a rhyming chant of: "PLO—Israel, No".

In an apparent attempt to provoke confrontation with Israeli troops stationed only a few hundred yards away the masked youths, watched from surrounding rooftops by sympathetic residents, poured petrol on their handiwork and sent dense clouds of evil smelling black smoke into the sky.

Israel's risks, page 10

Knockdown prices at sale of Linwood machinery

From Ronald Faux, Glasgow

The auction of machinery at the Talbot car factory at Linwood, near Glasgow, began yesterday when the first of 14,000 machines were sold at knockdown prices.

Hundreds of buyers from abroad and from many parts of Britain arrived for what was described as the industrial sale of the century. The plant closed in May with the loss of 4,000 jobs despite strong campaigning by the unions and the Labour Party to keep it open.

The start of the auction was marked by two well separated demonstrations, organized by the Labour Party and the Scottish National Party. A nationalist chained herself to the factory gates, but the police left her there and the buyers went into the building by another entrance.

A big demonstration had been expected, but only just over a hundred turned up to protest against the sale of machinery that had once kept 9,000 men at work. The sense of helplessness at the size of the collapse could be felt outside the factory.

Mr Norman Buchan, Labour MP for Renfrewshire, West, called on the Government to put a stop to the sale, which he described as a theft of British assets. Unemployment in the Linwood area, he said, stood at 40 per cent; the fight would go on.

Mr Donald Dewar, Labour MP for Glasgow, Garscadden, said he thought the protest against the sale of Linwood machinery was legitimate, given the huge sums of public money that had been invested in the plant.

Inside the factory Henry Butcher, of London, the auctioneers, went about their business briskly, disposing of great presses and machine tools at the rate of two a minute, moving from lot to lot on an electric trolley.

Machinery worth millions of pounds went for a fraction of its original or replacement value. The heaviest item, a 1,600-ton press, was sold for £200,000 to an agent for an undisclosed buyer. Specialists in such machines calculated that the press was worth at least £1m. Another was bought by Saab, the Swedish car company, for £180,000. It would have cost more than £350,000 to buy new.

The auctioneers expect that the sale will last 10 days and yield £10m for Talbot.

☐ The Government is not applying pressure on Talbot UK for early repayment of loans made to the Chrysler company during the dark days of the mid-1970s (Baron Phillips writes). When attempts were made to save the ailing car company in 1975-76 a total of £162.5m in loans and grants was made available to Chrysler, of which £152.5m was taken up. Chrysler sold out the plant in 1978.

Fresh peace moves were made yesterday, in a hope of averting the threatened all-out strike by Ford's 54,000 hourly paid workers from November 24 (the Press Association reports).

Trade union members of the Ford National Joint Negotiating Committee met senior Ford representatives and agreed that there was further scope for negotiation.

Strikers at BL are isolated

By Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

The 2,200 car workers on strike at BL's Longbridge plant are becoming increasingly isolated as more of their colleagues accept the company's move to reduce tea break times.

By last night more than 32,000 of BL's 58,000 hourly paid employees had accepted the 3 per cent cut in relaxation time without incident, and shorter breaks were implemented in 12 plants.

Talks are taking place at Cowley, the only plant approaching Longbridge in size, but it is believed that shop stewards there are awaiting the outcome of Thursday's mass meeting at Longbridge.

Another 600 workers were laid off yesterday at Swindon, Llanelli and SU Fuel Systems, all component companies supplying Longbridge. More than 6,000 have now been sent home as a result of the strike.

Hopes of deal rise

Unions representing 1,750,000 engineering workers last night appeared likely to accept a final pay offer which would increase national minimum rates in the industry by 5.06 per cent (Donald Macintyre writes).

Negotiators from the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions yesterday agreed to refer back to their members, without a recommendation, an offer which closely mirrors that made by BL in its effect on the rates used to calculate overtime and shift premiums.

If a majority of the industry's 17 manual unions agree to accept the offer before the December 8 deadline set yesterday by the Engineering Employers' Federation, it will be a significant boost to Government hopes of containing wage rises to well within single figures in the private sector.

The effect of the offer, which was twice improved in talks yesterday, sets a new national minimum of £83 a week for skilled workers and £59.70 for unskilled.

Mr Terence Duffy, President of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the negotiators' chairman, said: "I have no doubt that this is the final offer and the alternative to accepting it would be industrial action. It is 'make your mind up time'." The AUEW executive meets today.

Schools disrupted

Teachers and children were turned away at two schools in Coventry yesterday at pickets stepped up their action in a dispute over lower wages for cleaners and caretakers.

☐ A series of one-day guerrilla strikes over a pay dispute has been approved by Coventry's 500 public transport workers.



Allegations of pressure

Tobacco lobby has 100 MPs, lecturer claims

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

The tobacco industry lobby in Parliament numbers almost 100 MPs, it was claimed yesterday in the wake of allegations that pressure from the industry had prompted the removal of a junior health minister from his post.

Mr Michael Daube, senior lecturer in health education at Edinburgh University, and a former director of Action on Smoking and Health (Ash), said that 60 MPs represented constituencies in which work connected with the tobacco industry was carried out; only three had spoken out against the industry.

He claimed that 32 MPs have financial links either with the industry or with advertizing and public relations companies which have tobacco company accounts.

Mr Daube made his claims after an article in *The Observer* alleged that pressures from the tobacco industry had led to the removal of Sir George Young as Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security and his replacement by Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, MP for Hampstead.

Sir George Young was known to be in favour of legislation to stop the advertizing of tobacco and cigarettes and he had won considerable support from his superior, Mr Patrick Jenkin, former Secretary of State for Social Services.

When Mr Jenkin announced the present voluntary agreement controlling cigarette advertizing a year ago, he said it would last for only two years, in order not to tie Parliament's hands on legislation.

He said: "The two years to July 31, 1982, and so would would run from August 1, 1980, leave the House free, if it wished, to take action in this Parliament".

But with the changes at the department, legislation seems increasingly unlikely. Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, said last week that the Government had no plans to legislate and negotiations were starting on a new voluntary agreement.

The department has considered extending the Medicines Act to cover cigarettes and tobacco, which would give the Minister for Health the same control over sales and marketing of cigarettes as for medicines. It took advice and discovered that such a move would be legal.

It was thought possible that a backbench MP might table an amendment to that effect to a Health Service Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, which Sir George hoped to put through Parliament. No mention of any such Bill was made in the Queen's Speech, however.

Mr David Simpson, director of Ash, said yesterday that he hoped the Prime Minister would deny that industry pressure was behind the decision to move Sir George.

Sir Anthony Kershaw, Conservative MP for Stroud, for example, is in the present register of MPs' interests as adviser to British American Tobacco (BATS), and Mr Martin Stevens, Conservative MP for Fulham, is consultant to the advertizing agency. Wells O'Brien, one of whose clients is BATS. He says in the register that none of his consultancy work relates to his activity as an MP.

Princess cancels visit on advice of her doctors

By A Staff Reporter

The Princess of Wales yesterday announced that on medical advice she would not join the Prince for today's visit to Bristol.

The royal couple had been scheduled to visit a community centre and Remploy Ltd, and attend a concert in aid of the Multiple Sclerosis Society.

Buckingham Palace said the Princess was suffering from morning sickness, and that the day would have been too strenuous. The Princess was "otherwise in excellent health". She realized this would cause disappointment but hoped everyone would understand.

This was the fourth time since her pregnancy was announced that the Princess had felt obliged to cancel an engagement, an eventuality of which the Palace gave a warning at the time.

The Palace did not expect the Princess's plans to switch on the Christmas lights in Regent Street, London, tomorrow to be affected.

Our Medical Correspondent writes. Most women feel unwell at some time early in their first pregnancy. Symptoms such as morning sickness are especially common about the second to third month but are usually resolved by th efourth month. Rest and dietary treatment is usually all that is needed.

Surgeon's counsel hints at verdict of manslaughter

Counsel defending Paul Vickers, the surgeon accused of murdering his wife, told the jury at Teesside Crown Court yesterday, that they might consider bringing a verdict of manslaughter.

Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, said: "If you find a state of affairs that gives rise to manslaughter on the basis of gross negligence then, subject to direction from the judge, it would be open to you, and properly open, to say not guilty to murder but guilty to manslaughter.

"In that way it may be you have the true weight and reality of this case." He said he would find it difficult to argue against a manslaughter verdict.

Mr Gray accused the prosecution of handling the truth carelessly and of trying to sweep away medical evidence.

He said of Mr Vickers: "You may think he is a mess, a sort of collapsed blancmange of a man, who was mesmerized by Pamela Collison."

But, he asked, did that mean he was a homicidal conspirator?

Two contrasting pictures were painted of Miss Collison, the surgeon's former lover, who is accused with him.

The jury were told by her counsel, Mr Robin Stewart, QC, that she was "insecure, vulnerable, unsure and naive". But earlier they had heard her described as a "charismatic chameleon" by Mr Gray. Mr Gray said she was a "svelte, sophisticated socialite, mercurial in character and capable of being utterly tempestuous".

He described her as being "voluptuously soft and tender and understanding one day, and the next a roaring, predatory, psychopath.

Mr Vickers, aged 47, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne and Miss Collison, aged 34, of New Barnet, Hertfordshire, deny murdering Mrs Margaret Vickers.

In his closing speech Mr Stewart said Miss Collison was under great strain.

"It is added to immensely when, coupled to the allegation of murder, there is what might be described as vilification of her as an individual coming from her coaccused". He said the prosecution picture of her as a cold, calculating, ruthless participant in a murder plot did not stand up to examination.

He told the jury: "Outwardly, there is some polish and a veneer of success in a person who has met and worked for a number of influential people, and we have heard the names of two members of the present Cabinet for whom she has worked".

She was a person of poise and attraction. But what was the true story? "No established career, jobs of short duration, a person with no established, lasting relationship, insecure, vulnerable, unsure, naive".

The trial continues today.



Letter to Queen brings job

Steven Varey, aged 18, who has found a job a year after writing to the Queen about his plight on the dole. "When I lost my job in a butcher's shop I tried everywhere to get another, but there was nothing doing", Mr Varey, of Hindley, near Wigan, said. "I was bored and one day I sat down and wrote to the Queen. I told her I had lost my job and there was no chance of finding similar work in Wigan." The letter was acknowledged and a year later he was invited to an interview at Buckingham Palace, and he has now accepted a job in the Palace as a kitchen porter.

The Duke's paintings go on show

By Kenneth Gosling

Thirty-six paintings by the Duke of Edinburgh will be on show at Sotheby's on Thursday and Friday and next Monday in aid of his award scheme to mark its twenty-fifth anniversary. Among them are a view of Broadlands (above) and a birch tree at Balmoral (left).

None is for sale, but many other items will be offered at auction on Monday to finance the development and expansion of the scheme in Britain and overseas.

It was at Broadlands, home of the late Lord Mountbatten of Burma, that the Queen and the duke, and more recently the Prince and Princess of Wales spent part of their honeymoons.

Sotheby's expects the auction to raise between £80,000 and £100,000, with the highest prices being paid for a pearl necklace (estimate up to £12,000) given by Collingwoods, the Queen's jewellers, and a Fabergé amethyst elephant given by the Queen (£6,000 to £8,000).

Documents read out in court 'are public'

By Frances Gibb

Confidential documents cease to be confidential when they are read out in open court and their content becomes public property, it was claimed in the House of Lords yesterday.

Mr Leolin Price, QC, said that when such information had been made public in court, lawyers, like anyone else could, do with it what they liked, subject to the laws of defamation and copyright.

"A hearing in open court is a hearing in public and the publicity of the judicial process is a prized and important part of our system. What is said in open court becomes part of the public domain; it enters the realm of public knowledge."

Mr Price was opening a test case before five Law Lords sitting as the appellate committee on how far the law of contempt can prevent lawyers from disclosing documents obtained by an order of discovery even after they have been read out in open court.

Miss Harriet Harman, legal officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties, is challenging a Court of Appeal ruling earlier this year that she committed a gross contempt of court when she showed a journalist Home Office documents obtained by discovery and read out in court.

Mr Price told the Law Lords, with Lord Diplock presiding, that any such implied obligation regarding the use of discovered documents was at an end once the documents were read out.

"It is absurd to suppose that the discovery obligations can continue in respect of matters which can be the subject of extensive comment, detailed quotation and avid discussion by all except the party to the litigation himself and his advisers."

He agreed with a suggestion by Lord Scarman that the question the Lords had to consider was whether it was a to whom the discovery order contempt of court for a party was granted to use the documents for any purpose other than the action for which they had been disclosed, although they had been read out

Mr Price said it would make a nonsense of the publicity which was an essential part of court proceedings if what was said in court could itself be the subject of some continuing protection. What was said was available for dissemination by those who happened to take a note or who were interested enough to obtain a transcript.

The action for contempt of court against Miss Harman was brought by the Home Office after she disclosed documents during a case brought against the department by a prisoner.

The hearing continues today.

Science report

Rare squid and fish found deep in ocean

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The existence in the deepest parts of the oceans of a variety of large quid, huge clams and many types of fish about which little is known has been confirmed by recent investigations.

The presence of those creatures has been discovered by a new type of deep-sea camera, which was designed not specifically for marine biology studies but as part of a geological and geophysical research programme into possible sites for the disposal of radioactive waste.

The exploration in the north-east Atlantic of the seabed and the waters immediately above it took place after an examination of core samples and seismic surveys by the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, at Wormley, Surrey. The purpose is to determine the stability of sediments into which rocket-shaped canisters contaning nuclear wastes may be dropped.

Dr Brian Smith, of the Natural Environment Research Council science unit, describes the large squid as being up to two or three feet long, and not the 20 or 30-foot giant variety of fiction. Yet it is among a number of species found in great abundance at depths of 14,000 ft to 15,000 ft which have astonished oceanographers.

Monitoring of creatures living on or near the seabed has begun because they might be important in any process of transferring radioactivity from bottom to surface waters, and hence in bringing hazardous material into the food chain.

What has surprised the research teams is the extent of the creatures and organisms living at such depths.

Estimates of the numbers are being made from a series of pictures taken by cameras dropped by a research vessel to remain on the ocean floor for several days.

A flash attachment is programmed to operate at regular intervals. The equipment is recovered by a sona signal that instructs a balloon to inflate to bring the apparatus to the surface.

Studies of the sediments have also involved a specialized area of work the geologists refer to as glacial erratics. It accounts for rocks of pebble to boulder size occuring in sediments to which they have no natural mineral connexion.

Glacial erratics suggests that they have been carried by icebergs. A seabed survey shows little of that "ice-rafted" material south of 40° N.

Charities lose VAT campaign

By Our Political Staff

Charities are not to be allowed relief from value-added tax and other indirect taxes. Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, said yesterday that the Government had looked sympathetically at the possibility of removing the burden, but the complications were too serious.

Mr Bruce-Gardyne recalled that in the 1980 budget there had been concessions for charities worth £30m in a full year, of which about £20m was incurred by the change in the rules governing tax relief on deeds of covenant.

The period for relief had been reduced from seven years to four and relief had been extended to the higher rates of tax, but that relaxation had not been sufficiently publicized.

"We have to look to the charities themselves to spread the good news.

Treasury sources said last night that relief for charities would amount to a substantial cost in revenue, a great deal more than the total of £12m that had been suggested, and would be very complicated to administer.



IN BRIEF

Victorian loo for Prince

The Prince of Wales got just what he wanted for a belated thirty-third birthday present yesterday, a decorative Victorian lavatory.

The Prince mentioned his interest in old lavatories when he visited the National Railway Museum in York last Thursday. Cash for the lavatory was raised by comedians at a new West End club.

Date for fares hearing

The Greater London Council's appeal against the Court of Appeal's ruling invalidating its fares cuts will be heard by the Law Lords on November 24. They are expected to announce their decision on November 27.

Wife assault charge

Ian Daily, aged 42, a New Zealander, was yesterday remanded in custody until November 24 by magistrates at Havering, Essex, accused of assaulting and imprisoning his wife and possessing a tear gas weapon without authority.

Trawler rescued

Ludovic-Jego, a French trawler, with a crew of 16 people on board, reached Stornoway yesterday after being towed through 100 mph winds in the Atlantic with its engine room flooded.

Appeal for disabled

A £400,000 appeal for the Disabled Drivers' Association was launched by Group Captain Sir Douglas Bader yesterday. The money will be used to build an extension to the association's hotel, Ashwellthorpe Hall, near Norwich.

Fire death plunge

Mr Winstone Vere, aged 41, fell to his death in the arms of a fireman yesterday during a rescue attempt from the second floor of a blazing building in London Road, Gloucester. The fireman suffered spinal injuries.

School bus crashes

Nineteen children were taken to hospital yesterday after their school bus was in collision with a lorry at Mount Pleasant, Mid Glamorgan. The bus driver and one of the children were kept in hospital.

Back to work

Dr Leonard Arthur, the consultant paediatrician who was cleared earlier this month of the attemped murder of a Down's syndrome baby, yesterday resumed work at Derbyshire Children's Hospital.

Six expelled

Six youths aged between 16 and 17 have been expelled from Gresham's School, in Holt, Norfolk, for smoking cannabis.

Disgust over scheme to cut teaching of Russian

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The proposal to close Bristol University's Russian department has been greeted with horror and disbelief by Russian academics throughout Britain.

Bristol's Russian department was the only one of 40 university Russian departments that the Atkinson committee, set up by the University Grants Committee (UGC) to inquire into the provision of Russian studies, recommended should be strengthened.

That recommendation was confirmed by the UGC in its grants letter to Bristol last July, in which it indicated that the committee would like to see Russian studies strengthened by the appointment of additional staff.

At the same time the UGC advised 13 other universities that Russian should be discontinued. The displaced staff, it suggested, might be taken on by Bristol, Oxford, Birmingham or the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in London.

The proposal to close Bristol's Russian department, despite those recommendations, was made by Sir Alec Merrison, the university's vice-chancellor, in a discussion document on Bristol's finances and future.

The document, which also recommended the closure of the school of architecture, the faculty of education, and the departments of Italian and history of art, was debated by the senate at the beginning of this month but no conclusion was reached. It will be resubmitted to the senate at a special meeting at the end of this month.

The Russian department has three full-time academic staff, and the departments of Italian and history of art each has four.

The Russian department is the cheapest in Bristol University, costing £48,000 a year, almost all of which is retrieved through students' tuition fees. The cost a student is £1,300, compared with an average national cost of £4,500.

In a letter to Dr Anthony Briggs, head of Bristol's Russian department, Professor Richard Freeborn, of the London School of Slavonic and East European Studies, said that he learnt "with great distress and real disgust of the possibility that your excellent small department of Russian might be closed."...

☐ Britain's vice-chancellors are urging the Government to think again about the "appalling wastefulness" of the timing of the proposed university cuts, the speed and scale of which will cause untold damage to the quality of both teaching and research, they say.

In a letter to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, released yesterday, Dr Albert Sloman, chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, renewed his plea for the planned run-down of the university system to be spread over five years instead of three.

Meanwhile, leaders of the National Union of Students emerged deeply depressed from a meeting on student awards yesterday with Mr William Waldegrave, the minister responsible for higher education. The union is pressing for a 17.4 per cent increase in maintenance grants.

Mr Waldegrave confirmed that the Government was looking at the possibility of abolishing the minimum student grant, a big increase in the parental contribution, and cuts in the student grant in real terms, but said that no firm decisions had yet been taken.

The Federation of Conservative Students described the Union's demand for a 17.4 per increase as unrealistic. The federation is calling for a 4 per cent increase.

☐ The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of Salford University, is to preside at a press conference at the university on November 27 to launch the second phase of Salford's campaign against a cut of more than 40 per cent in its grant. The Duke is known to be concerned and disturbed at the size of the proposed cuts.

☐ The senate of Surrey University, whose grant is being reduced by a quarter, has agreed to close a number of undergraduate degree courses.

Damages for parents

From Our Correspondent, Bradford

A couple left court with five-figure damages yesterday after the death of their baby daughter, a victim of Downs syndrome.

Mr Gerald Rawnsley, a lorry driver, and his wife Mary, were not told by doctors of complications before the birth. Their daughter, Karen, lived for 13 months and died from heart failure.

After yesterday's agreed settlement was reached, Mrs Rawnsley, aged 43, said: "If I had known there was a chance that my baby was a mongol I would have had an abortion".

The damages, agreed in the High Court in Leeds, were awarded against Leeds Area Health Authority.

Mrs Rawnsley, who has two teenage children, said at their home in Leeds: "When I heard the news the day after the birth. I thought Karen must be some sort of monster. But in time we both grew to love her. The worst day of our lives was the day she died."

The baby, who died last January, was born at Leeds Maternity hospital.

LUNCH WITH THE TOO BLUE WOMEN

The blue language of drunken women turned a Tory club women's outing into a shambles, an industrial tribunal in London was told yesterday. Their antics included standing on chairs and a table in a packed hotel dining room and lifting their skirts to show off their red knickers.

Mrs Sylvia Guard aged 45, barmaid at Wimbledon Conservative Club, of Gale Close, Mitcham, Surrey, and her five guests were "somewhat the worse for drink" when they arrived for lunch at the Solent Court Hotel, in the Isle of Wight. They proceeded to insult and swear at guests, the tribunal was told.

Mrs Guard's behaviour, described as diabolical, included planting flowers in carafes of wine, punching a woman, and threatening to throw the trip's organizer into the sea on the way home. She also accused club members of being "snobs, wog-lovers and Labourites", it was alleged.

Mrs Pat Seaman, Mrs Guard's sister-in-law, was said to have hurled a plate of food on to another table, saying she did not want to eat with snobs and was going out to get a hamburger instead.

Mrs Guard is claiming unfair dismissal from the club.

Mrs Carol Taylor, the organizer, said Mrs Guard's party were drinking beer and wine on the train to Portsmouth, continued drinking on the ferry and were drunk by the time they arrived at the hotel. When they joined the other 20 guesrs for lunch they were singing loudly and waving their arms. Two of them were dancing at the end of the restaurant.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

GATWICK RULING POSTPONED

The Government has postponed a decision on a second terminal for Gatwick airport after forecasts for 1990 showed a reduced amount of traffic.

Parties to the public inquiry last year are to be given the chance to comment on the new figures, the Department of the Environment said yesterday.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.300; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L55.60; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.



MP switches to SDP with a challenge to Benn

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr John Grant, MP for Islington, Central, and a former Labour minister, applied yesterday for membership of the Social Democratic Party.

"I have reluctantly concluded that Labour's leftwards drift has not been halted and that the prospects of meaningfully reversing the trend are bleak", he said.

Mr Grant also attempted to preempt the now customary Labour challenge that he should resign his seat, by issuing a challenge to Mr Wedgwood Benn. He said that he would resign from Islington, Central, if Mr Benn resigned from his seat in Bristol, South-east, with a by-election in either seat.

His statement explained: "This will be a far more positive test of public opinion than any other by-election fought so far, or in prospect." But there is no prospect of Mr Benn responding to the challenge.

Mr Grant told his constituency party last month that he did not wish his name to go forward for reselection as Labour candidate for the next general election. Yesterday's statement completes the now normal two-stage process of movement from Labour to social democrat benches in the House.

Mr David Hill, Islington Central Labour Party chairman, said last night that the nature of the constituency party did not justify the MP's defection. Both the party and Mr Grant had voted for Mr Denis Healey in the deputy leadership elections in September.

Mr Grant is the fifth MP to switch to the SDP after voting for Mr Healey in the final round of the deputy leadership ballot. Mr Healey won the contest on the strenth of nine parliamentary votes.

But Mr Grant revealed a novel feature of party-switching, that he had only last



Mr Grant: "I was one of the few hawks"

Friday cast his votes for this week's Shadow Cabinet elections.

Defending his decision, he said: "I promised a number of people I would vote for them. At this moment I am still a Labour Party cardholder. I will not be, but my ballot paper went in at the end of last week." He refused to say for whom he had voted, "but not for Mr Benn, I will say that", he added.

Mr Grant, who was a member of the steering committee of Labour's Solidarity Campaign, commented that he did not think the right-wing fight back against the left had been tough enough. "I found myself emerging as one of the few hawks."

He also stated that he knew of two or three other Labour MPs who were on the verge of switching to the SDP "within weeks, not months". He said that a large number of MPs shared his views of the Labour Party, but he went on: "It takes a bloody sight more guts to go than it does to stay".

Islington, Central, is one of three constituencies in the London borough and the MP for Islington, North, Mr Michael O'Halloran, has left Labour to join the new party.

Once Mr Grant has effected his change, Labour's strength in the Commons will be reduced from 246 to 245, with the SDP going up from 22 to 23. The Liberals have 12 MPs, and that makes the strength of the alliance 35.

The Conservatives have 334 MPs, with a by-election to take place in Crosby next week; Scottish Nationalists two; Plaid Cymru two; Ulster Unionists four, with a vacancy in Belfast, South; other Unionist groupings five; Anti-H Block one; and Ulster Socialist one.

☐ Labour's Rank-and-File Mobilizing Committee, a left-wing alliance, last night issued a warning that Mr Foot's doctrine of Shadow Cabinet responsibility threatened the party's chances at the next election.

A spokesman for the committee commented that last week's running dispute between Mr Foot and Mr Benn could signal continuing difficulties with party unity.

"If collective responsibility is to mean that 20-odd MPs are to determine the policies Labour advocates in parliament, while preventing other MPs advocating the policies of conference, then it is a recipe for perpetuating the divisions between the party inside and outside Parliament", a statement said.

☐ The Labour Party right wing gained an important victory yesterday when it unseated a Bennite from the chairmanship of the national executive's local government subcommittee (Philip Webber writes).

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, MP for Crewe, one of the five moderates elected to the executive at the party's annual conference at Brighton, ousted Miss Joan Maynard, MP for Sheffield, Brightside, by six votes to five.

MP's gaffe flusters Tories at Crosby

From John Chartres Liverpool

The second week of the Conservatives' defensive battle to hold the Crosby constituency in the by-election opened badly yesterday when one of their candidate's supporters dragged up the Grunwick picket line affair of nearly five years ago and got his facts wrong about Mrs Shirley Williams's part in it.

The spokesman in support of Mr John Butcher, the Conservative candidate, was Mr Bowen Wells, Conservative MP for Hertford and Stevenage, who defeated Mrs Williams in the 1979 general election.

Mr Wells said that one of the reasons why Mrs Williams "turned off" her potential Conservative voters was her appearance on the Grunwick picket line "indicating she was prepared to support even violence on the picket lines".

Since Mrs Williams has already received acknowledgments if not formal apologies from such public figures as Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Bernard Levin that she did not condone violence in the Grunwick affair, the point was taken up quickly by members of the press.

Mr Wells recanted fairly quickly, saying that phrases like "inciting violence" were a matter of definition.

Mr Butcher had to come to the rescue, declaring in his best lieutenant (RNR) voice that he would never suggest that Mrs Williams had ever condoned violence.

He then suggested that she ought to have resigned her membership of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex) and done something to influence the attitude of the Brent Trades Council.

When reporters arrived at Mrs Williams's Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance HQ they put the point to her and got the expected highly professional answers, with apologies for boring us all with that subject again.

Of course she had gone on the picket line on May 19, 1977, she said, when a perfectly peaceful official dispute was going on. No violence occurred until three and half weeks later.

In what may be recorded as an anthology of herring colours in some future record of the Crosby by-election, Mrs Williams described this one as "a black herring, and a pretty stinky old one too".

Mrs Williams gave us her first fish definition of the private schools issue nearly a fortnight ago as a "blue herring". Yesterday she voluntarily introduced a "light grey herring", the issue of her party's attitude on house mortgages. The alliance has been accused of intending to withdraw income tax allowances on all mortgages, but Mrs Williams explained carefully that that point had been raised only tentatively.

As far as she and the SDP were concerned, the present system should continue, with perhaps a closer look at second and third

Mr John Backhouse, the Labour candidate, said yesterday that in the controversy between Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Foot he would not vote for Mr Benn in the Shadow Cabinet elections because of his declared attitude on collective responsibility.

Polling day: November 26. Candidates: Mr Butcher (C), Mr Backhouse (Lab), Mrs Williams (Lib-Soc Dem Alliance), Lieutenant-Commander (ret) William Boaks (Public Safety Democracy, Monarchists White Residents), Mr Thomas Leslie Keen (Con-Lib Alliance), Mr John Kennedy (Middlesex Polytechnic Suspended Students), Mr Richard Small (Ecology), Mr Donald Potter (Humanitarian), Mr Tarquin-Fintim-Linbin-Whin-Bimlim-Bus Ole Biscuit Barrel F'Tang (Cambridge University Raving Loony Society).

General election, May 1979: Page, Sir R G (C) 34,768; Mulhearn, A (Lab) 15,496; Hill, A (L) 9,302; Bussey, P (Ecology) 1,489.



Policeman tackles gunman

These three young policemen have good reason to smile after capturing a man who was suspected, with another armed raider, of stealing a bag of money from a department store in north London yesterday.

Probationer Constable Clifford Wannell (right), the patrol car's radio operator, rugby tackled one man sending him sprawling. A man had pointed a sawn-off shotgun at him. The other raider escaped.

Another probationer, Constable John Hayes (left), had seen the raid and gave chase, radioing for assistance as he ran. The message was received by a patrol car driven by Constable Graham Robins (centre).

Det Chief Inspector Peter Jay, based at Holloway, said: "We are really proud."

Elizabeth King, a sales assistant at James Selby's store, in Holloway, who saw the robbery, said: "Two men were hiding in a kiosk in the shop pretending to look at chocolates. When the security guards arrived they came out."

New rules ease curb on letters from jail

By Lucy Hodges

The secret rules governing censorship of prisoners' mail have been rewritten by the Home Office to meet criticism from the European Commission of Human Rights, which is considering complaints from six prisoners.

In its latest submission to Strasbourg, containing a copy of the new rules, the Government says that 59 of 64 letters which are the subject of the complaints would now be allowed through.

It admits that the stopping of 59 letters amounted to interfering with the provisions laid down in the European Convetion on Human Rights. But the Government denies that British prisoners do not have an effective channel for their grievances.

The European Commission has found against Britain on that point and on three other counts, and the six complaints have now been referred to the European Court for a binding decision.

The revised rules, which the Home Secretary expected to make public next month, run to 22 pages and say prisoners may write to whom they please, with certain exceptions. As disclosed in *The Times* on September 19, prisoners may campaign from their cells about their convictions or sentences by writing to the media.

The Home Office has abolished eight categories of material about which prisoners were prevented from writing.

Henceforth prisoners will be allowed to make objectional references to people in public life, to discuss crime and criminal methods, and to make complaints about the courts, the police and the prison authorities "which are deliberate and calculated attempts to hold these authorities up to contempt".

They will be allowed to use grossly improper language, to make libellous or scandalous statements about people, to make begging requests for money or property, and to try to "stimulate public agitation

The old rules specifically banned prisoners from doing any of those things in letters to people outside prison.

In future a prisoner complaining about his treatment will be able to write a letter about it as soon as he has made an internal complaint. General complaints about prison conditions, such as overcrowding or poor facilities, will be allowed without having to be aired internally

In the past prisoners could not correspond with anyone except a relation, a friend, an MP or a recognized body such as the Howard League for Penal Reform without the Home Secretary's permission.

They were specifically prevented from writing to any judge, public authority of foreign government (except that a foreign prisoner could write to his consular official) about their trial, conviction or sentence.

Henceforth prisoners will be able to write to anyone unless a person says in writing that he does not want to receive such letters. Inmates will also be able to correspond with one another.

Nato is urged to specialize

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Nato's main weapon-producing countries should start to specialize, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday. It was the best way to avoid being ovrwhelmed by the rising costs of military technology.

If Britai did not improve its return on investment in research and developement it would be on the road to bankruptcy, he told members of the International Institute for Stragegic Studies in London. In recent years the Ministry of Defence had been spending just over £1 on research and development, although a ratio of 4 to 1 or 3.3 to 1 had been hoped for.

The forces should show themselves willing to forgo "the last few per cent of performance" and so avoid designing over-elaborate systems. Weapons should be reliable and cheap to maintain.

The ministry should also adopt a tough negotiating stance with industry, "taking bad contractors to task and off the list" Mr Nott said. Sales potential should be sought in designing new kit.

One big step would be to reduce the range of equipment held by the Forces, in the anti-tank or anti-ship roles, for example. "I have not yet seen convincing evidence that our equipment is more sophisticated than the threat requires. Nevertheless, whatever the basic level of sophistication forced on us, we cannot seriously argue that in every aspect of every requirement our standards are as austere as they could be".

As for specialization, it could be promoted either by Nato's working out which countries should concentrate on producing each kind of equipment, or by a country such as Britain deciding on its own to limit the range of its weapon technologies. The objective would be the same, longer production runs with lower costs.

He added: "Specialization, particularly among the larger countries, could introduce a new rationale for Nato in its second 30 years, and a new cement.

There would be acute political difficulties. "But it raises questions which we will have to answer before long on how long can this country go on maintaining its present spectrum of equipment and capabilities. How can we change things sufficiently to maintain our present numbers and quality?"

Mr Nott said that in 1950 the Royal Navy had 12 aircraft carriers and commando ships, 26 cruisers, 111 destroyers, 165 frigates, and 62 submarines. In 1950 there had been 1,500 front-line aircraft, compared with 500 today, and 1,100 tanks, against 800. Yet in real terms the defence budget was lower then than now.

The Secretary of State said that his recent defence review had been framed against that background. "I was faced with an equipment programme which was clearly over-heated and over-extended and my intention was to secure maximum value for money spent. By phasing out older equipment earlier and cutting back on our infrastructure and manpower costs, we are trying to maintain some headroom for our reequipment programme

Mutual suspicion in alliance

By Ian Bradley

The first joint Liberal-SDP policy meeting takes place today in an atmosphere of mutual misgivings and suspicion.

Liberals are specifically worried about the way the commissions that will thrash out joint policies for the alliance are being funded. At present their only source of finance looks like being a £10,000 grant which is expected to be agreed by the Joseph Rowntree Social Service Trust Ltd next month.

The grant has been applied for by the Liberals, who have two MPs, Mr David Steel and Mr Richard Wainwright, on the trust. Some Liberals are complaining that the SDP is not providing any funding for the commissions.

There is also more widespread Liberal concern that the SDP is attracting a disproportionate amount of money contributed by well-wishers of the alliance.

There is also some disagreement between the two parties about the desirable extent of joint policy making. Broadly, the SDP, and in particular Dr David Owen, are understood to be unhappy about extending joint discussion much beyond the subject of the constitution, while the Liberals would like to see policy meetings covering a wide range of topics.

The commission on the constitution, which has its first meeting today, is chaired by Sir Henry Fisher, president of Wolfson College, Oxford. Dr Owen and Mr Roy Jenkins lead the SDP members and Mr David Steel and Mr Alan Beith lead the Liberals.

Among other members of the commission are Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics, and Professor David Marquand, professor of contemporary history and politics at Salford University. The secretary is Mr Bernon Bogdanor, fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.

The commission's first priority is to agree a system of proportional representation for elections in Britain.

The commission is also likely to discuss the desirability of introducing a Bill of Rights and a freedom of information Act, the subject of local government finance and the structure of government departments.

It will also consider the question of decentralization, on which disagreement is expected between the Liberals' preference for federalism and legislative devolution and the SDP's preference for executive devolution.

The only other joint policy commission set up by the two parties, on industrial revovery and employment, will have its first meeting early next month under the chairmanship of Sir Leslie Murphy, former chaiman of the National Enterprise Board.

There have also been differences of opinion about the scope of that commission.

PULLING THE CORD WILL COST £200

By a Staff Reporter

Many offences on the railways, such as travelling without a ticket, pulling the communication cord except in an emergency and disorderly conduct, will carry a maximum fine of £200 from the end of this month.

The current maximum penalties for such offences, between £10 and £25, were set 16 years ago. An amendment to British Railways' by-laws providing for the £200 fine was confirmed yesterday by Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport. He said the Government saw this as helping the efforts of British Railways to reduce violence and vandalism.

Home Office investigates alterations to CB sets

By Kenneth Gosling

Complaints about bogus or doctored citizens' band radio sets are being investigated, the Home Office said yesterday. The sets are either disguised or have been modified and had a sticker bearing Home Office specification marks fixed to them.

It is not an offence to sell illegal AM equipment but under an order made in 1968 the import and manufacture of such sets is banned. Anyone advertising or selling such sets can be charged.

Approved FM equipment has to carry prominently and permanently one of two marks: CB 27/81 or CB 934/81.

Sets have come to light which have been so doctored that 80 channels have been eliminated, leaving only the 40 legal channels. Then the stickers have been added.

Potential customers in Manchester and Leicester have got in touch with an importer, Major (UK), after being offered such sets

Mr Alan Sporn, its mangaging director, confirmed yesterday that a set purported to be a Major 5000 FM set was bogus. He had told the buyer, he said, that it was impossible for the real set to be on sale in Manchester because it was still in production in Japan. But the set had a CB 27/81 stamp.

WELSH FLATS FIRE INQUIRY

Three of six flatlets owned by a Birmingham businessman in the converted Godre Mamog Mill, at Capel Iwan, near Newcastle Emlyn, Dyfed, were wrecked in a fire yesterday. Home Office scientists were called in to examine the debris.

The mill is owned by Mr Raymond Robathan, age 60, who moved to west Wales 11 years ago.

Leaders not consulted on grant

By Clifford Longley Religious Affairs Correspondent

The controversial grant of £500 to the Liverpool 8 Defence Committee was not preceded by adequate consultation with local church leaders, the Rev Philip Morgan, general secretary of the British Council of Churches, said yesterday.

The grant was made on the authority of staff members of the council in the wake of last summer's rioting in Liverpool, after they visited the city and talked to the defence committee.

Mr Morgan said that the council's executive had since begun a review of the procedures and criteria for such grants, though it had full confidence in the staff who had made the decision.

The grant is not specifically on the agenda for the next meeting of the council's assembly, later this month, but it could be raised as a comment on a report.

A background paper on "Disturbances in our streets" has been produced, and the assembly will debate a call for "a renewal of commitment to a ministry of long-term listening relationships within all the communities".

The executive will report to the assembly that it was divided 15 to five on the issue of recommending a World Council of Churches grant for the Race Today organization in Brixton.

The WCC usually clears its proposed grants with the British Council of Churches, and on this occasion the executive held a meeting with four representatives of Race Today before deciding to recommend the £1,500 grant.

☐ A meeting of specialist groups from the main British and Irish churches is planned for next September.

It will involve the Justice and Peace Commissions from the three Roman Catholic hierarchies in the British Isles, together with departments of social responsibility and similar sections from the non-Roman Catholic churches.

Toxteth riot hearing, page 4

Lonely wife spent £9,164 in credit card spree

A depressed and lonely housewife went on a spending spree after secretly applying for a credit card on her husband's account while he was abroad, the London Bankruptcy Court was told yesterday

When she appeared for pub'; examination Mr Registrar Pimm expressed his concern that American Express could have issued the credit card to her without the signed approval of her husband. The company made her bankrupt when her husband refused to settle the account.

In seven months Mrs Christina Lam, aged 35, toured the big stores, buying clothing, trinkets and food for herself and her four children, and running up bills totalling £9,164.

She revealed debts of £9,786 and assest of £60. The public examination was concluded.

Whitehall brief

Wise owl watches the doves and the hawks

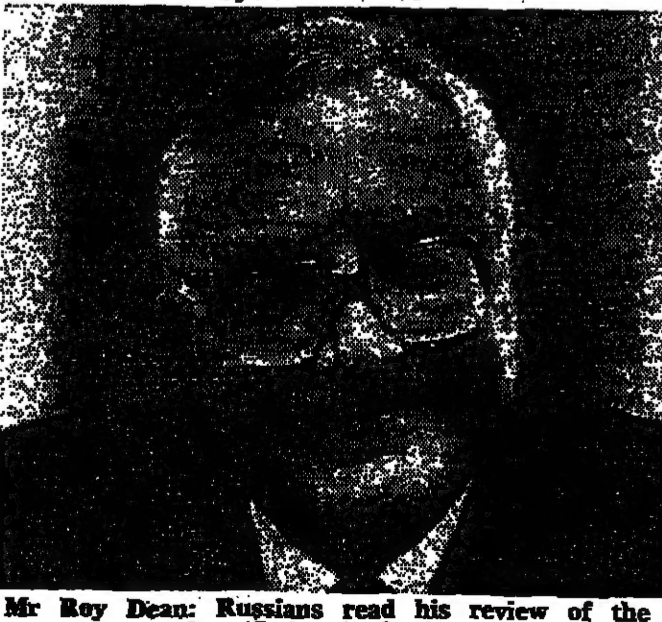
By Peter Hennessy

Should you write to a newspaper about nuclear weapons and have your worries aired in its correspondence columns, you will, as like as not, be hearing shortly from a Foreign and Commonwealth Office man called Roy Dean, Whitehall's "Mr Disarmament".

Having disarmers on the public payroll is a dream of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). In a sense, Mr Dean, his research assistants, Mr Tom McGuio (borrowed from King's College London), Mr Ian Cuthbertson (seconded from Aberdeen University), and his archivist, Mrs Marjorie Ledgard, who together, make up the FCO's Arms Control and Disarmament Research Unit, are just that.

Unlike the bulk of CND sympathizers, however, they have no faith in unilateral gestures like bringing the British Polaris squadron home for the last time. Mr Dean is much closer to Mr Elliot Richardson, the former United States Ambassador to London, who defined the first priority of the multilateral disarmer as securing a safer, cheaper form of deadlock between the nuclear powers of East and West.

Mr Dean says: "Between the doves and the hawks, I am in the middle; what I call one of the owls trying to get on with the job". Among the more conspicuous of his owl-like activities is providing a



Mr Roy Dean: Russians read his review of the nuclear "holocaust business".

quarterly analysis of the latest state of play in the balance of terror.

His style has a very precise, descriptive flavour, as befits the holder of the world record for completing *The Times* crossword. At three minutes and 45 seconds he could finish one just inside the four-minute warning of a nuclear attack that would finish off everything else.

Two thousand people, including staff at the Russian Embassy in London, subscribe to his free arms control bulletin. Even confirmed unilateralists, as one confided to me recently, find it a very useful source book on the most recent pronouncements of those engaged in what Ministry of Defence ghouls call the holocaust business.

Mr Dean insists that his is not an anti-CND unit, more a think tank intended to tap outside ideas and analysis in order to place them at the service of the FCO and its ministers as they prepare for a variety of arms control negotiations.

But he does like to quote Major-General A. S. Milovidov and Dr E. A. Zhdanov, of the Lenin Military Political Academy in Moscow, who opined last year: "Marxist-Leninists decisively reject the assertions of certain bourgeois theoreticians who consider nuclear missile war unjust from any angle".

Mr Dean still mourns the failure of the first and best hope for atomic disarmament, the Baruch Plan of 1946, conceived in the days when President Harry Truman was the only world leader with a finger on the nuclear trigger.

Mr Dean, however, has some words of comfort for home-grown bourgeois theoreticians of a nervous disposition.

Asked if he felt there was a possibility of World War Three breaking out, he replied: "No, absolutely not. I believe that it is not technically feasible for either side to acquire the capability to knock out the other in a first strike. Neither of them is going to start anything. It is obviously suicide for one to launch a nuclear attack on the other".

Mr Dean's Arms Control Bulletin can be obtained from the Arms Control and Disarmament Research Unit, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Downing Street (East), London, SW1A 2AH.

Birmingham
M6
A45
Coventry
Rugby
M42
Henley in Arden
Warwick
M45
M1
Bishop's Tachbrook
A425
Daventry
Stratford on Avon
Gaydon
A439
Warmington
Shotteswell
Hanwell
Towcester
A43
Evesham
Shipston on Stour
Banbury
Kings Sutton
Aynho
Long Compton
Deddington
Enstone
Chesterton
Bicester
Bucknell
Wendlebury
Woodstock
Kidlington
A41
Witney
A40
Waterstock
Oxford
Abingdon
M40/M42 Fixed line
M40 Proposed line
Motorways
6 miles

European court plea over M40 extension

By Hugh Clayton

The Government yesterday rejected opposition to its planned £190m extension of the M40 from Oxford to the West Midlands, and issued details of a 46-mile route across thinly populated countryside.

Critics of the proposed motorway say that the same result could be achieved for less than half the cost by upgrading main roads and the Paddington - Oxford - Birmingham railway line.

The Friends of the Earth said that their branch at Wheatley, Oxfordshire, intended to block the scheme by presenting a case to the European Court of Human Rights claiming that the British system of planning inquiries linked to decisions by ministers was a "self-policing exercise".

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Transport, said in Oxford: "I think Friends of the Earth have chosen rather the wrong moment for this, because the system in this country has been transformed".

He was convinced that the new stretch of motorway with eight junctions was essential to ease congestion on the M1 and in north Oxfordshire towns. "The present roads between Birmingham and Oxford are disgracefully inadequate for important industrial traffic", he said.

Ministers want the new motorway to start at junction seven on the M40, about six miles east of Oxford. They want it to siphon off the heavy traffic that now lumbers past Blenheim Palace to the north-west and past Banbury Cross to the industrial heartland of the Midlands.

The extension would proceed first through Polecat End and past Drunkard's Corner, parts of a large state-owned forest which is protected as one of southern England's most outstanding wooded butterfly habitats, and then continue across Ot Moor, low-lying green belt land, on which Mr Clarke expected most controversy in the M40 planning inquiry to focus.

"The fact that it is green belt does not mean that it is absolutely immune to anything being put across it", he said.

The proposed motorway would go north-west from Ot Moor, between the United States Air Force bases at Upper Heyford and Croughton, and proceed almost parallel to the present A41 to a point at the end of the route already fixed for the initial southward spur of the M40 from the Birmingham ring road system.

The Department of Transport says that the new motorway will be seen and heard from some villages which previously enjoyed a quiet rural environment.

Mr Clarke expressed faith in the public inquiry system, and he expected an examination of the M40 proposals to start in about a year.

Alternative proposed to rates poll

By David Walker

Annual elections were suggested yesterday by district council leaders as a possible alternative to the Government's disputed referendum plan on rates increases.

After a special meeting of the Association of District Councils, Mr Ian McCallum, its chairman, a Woking councillor, promised "to turn over every stone" to meet the Government's objective if it was prepared to cooperate with the councils. That could include a new electoral plan.

The meeting, in London, produced a unanimous vote of opposition to the Local Government Finance Bill from the Conservative-controlled association, which represents county districts and big cities such as Leicester, Bristol and Southampton.

Mr McCallum claimed some credit for the postponement of the second reading debate on the Bill, originally due this week.

Many districts already have significant electoral tests almost every year. A common pattern is one third of councillors standing for reelection in annual polls for three out of four years.

☐ Sir Horace Cutler, leader of the Conservative opposition on the Greater London Council, yesterday said that a single income tax from which councils derived a set proportion of the proceeds was the way to overcome the difficulties of local finance. Rates should be abolished.

Backing for private contractors

By Robin Young

Local authorities could cut costs and improve efficiency by making greater use of private sector contractors, according to a report prepared for the Department of the Environment by Coopers and Lybrand, the management consultants.

The consultants examined 100 case studies of local environmental services provided by 26 authorities, and concluded that there is still much scope for greater economies by contracting out refuse collection services, entering into joint ventures with private contractors for waste disposal, and handing over main sports centres to the private sector.

The report suggests that there is already much more contracting out of traditional public services than is commonly realized. It says that there should be a fundamental review of local authority provision of allotments, smallholdings, markets, golf courses and laundries.

Few opportunities were taken to promote efficiency and effectiveness by setting performance targets for managers of sports centres and other facilities.

Ratepayers and customers had little direct influence on the quality of quantity of services provided, and local authorities took decisions without market research information which commercial undertakings in competition would regard as essential.

Service provision and pricing in local government: Studies in local environmental services (Stationery office, £12).

Toxteth riots 'sparked off by mistake'

From Our Correspondent, Liverpool

The incident blamed for sparking off the Toxteth riots flared up because of a mistake, Liverpool Crown Court was told yesterday.

A man who joined an angry crowd in help to free a motor cyclist from arrest on July 3 interfered only because he thought a relative of his was involved.

Leroy Cooper, aged 20, of Huskisson Street, Toxteth, said: "I only acted because I thought it was a member of my family. My motives were misunderstood by the police."

Mr Cooper was sent for a period of borstal training by Judge Bingham, QC. He admitted three charges of assaulting police officers causing them bodily harm.

Judge Bingham told Mr Cooper he accepted that he thought a relative was being arrested. But he said: "It is quite obvious you assaulted police officers with a view to assist the release of a person being arrested".

☐ Peter Leonard, aged 38, who was alleged to have been holding a stone before he was arrested after a police baton charge during the riots in Toxteth last summer, walked free from the Liverpool Magistrates' Court yesterday. Last night he started legal proceedings to sue the police for assault.

Mr Leonard had pleaded not guilty to threatening behaviour during the riots.

Medical evidence showed that Mr Leonard suffered a broken nose, rib and finger. The police charged to disperse a mob of about 200, who were throwing petrol bombs, bricks and stones. On Friday Mr Leonard told the court: "I was just watching what was going on. I was hit in the back of the head and fell to the ground semi-conscious."

PARLIAMENT November 16 1981

Prior appeals to Ulster people for help to beat terrorists

TERRORISM

Three Democratic Unionist MPs including the party leader, the Rev Ian Paisley, were suspended from the House of Commons after continually interrupting a statement on security being made by Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Those suspended with Mr Paisley were Mr Peter Robinson (Belfast, East) and Mr John McQuade (Belfast, North).

The Speaker, Mr George Thomas, after naming the three MPs and ordering their ejection from the precincts, said: I believe that the three MPs came here with the direct intention of ignoring our democratic processes by which this House works and that they had made up their minds before they came in that they would so behave until they were named.

During his statement on security in Northern Ireland, Mr Prior appealed for active cooperation from the people of the Province to fight terrorism, particularly from those people who had hesitated for whatever reason in the past, to provide information.

Tributes were paid to the Reverend Robert Bradford (Belfast, South, off UU) whose death by assassination on Saturday was reported with regret by The Speaker, Mr George Thomas.

Mr Prior, in his statement, said the whole House would be revolted at the murder of Mr Bradford. All MPs would wish to express their sympathy to Mrs Bradford and her family, and not only to them but to the other Ulster families bereaved in recent days.

He then listed other shootings and bombings, involving death and serious injury in the Province, which had led up to the Bradford murder.

This (he said) has been a black week in Northern Ireland.

In the wake of such horrible murders (he continued) I understand the anger and resentment which have led many people to urge that more must be done, to stop such killings. In assessing our response to them we must be clear about the purpose of all this violence.

The aim is quite deliberately to use murder to provoke further murders. The IRA want to stimulate and intensify sectarian hatreds to create the chaos which they believe will help their long term objectives. We must frustrate that aim.

Any form of divisive action which could make the task of the security forces more difficult should be avoided. The right response is to work calmly but firmly under the law and under the guidance of the security forces for the defeat of terrorism.

The British Government is resolute in this task and absolutely committed to that aim.

It was at this stage that Mr Paisley, sitting in the MPs overflow gallery upstairs, said "Nonsense."

Mr Robinson called out: You are the guilty men. The blood of Ulster is on your hands.

Mr Prior continued: With the GOC and the Chief Constable, in whose professional judgment I have full confidence I am looking at ways to make security measures more effective. Let no one be in any doubt that the Government is prepared to commit every available resource which may be necessary in the fight against terrorism.

Mr McQuade, who was sitting alongside Mr Paisley, then stood up and the Speaker called for order. He told Mr McQuade to resume his seat.

Mr McQuade: I live in the Shankhill Road.

The Speaker called again for order, and amid interruptions and noise told Mr McQuade that he must leave the chamber at once.

Mr McQuade continued calling out and pointing. At this point the Speaker suspended the sitting for ten minutes. As MPs drifted out of the chamber, Mr McQuade shouted out: Yes, you have the right to walk out. You have the right to look back because you are guilty of the murders of my people.

During the suspension of the House, the Rev Ian Paisley pointed at Lord Gowrie, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, who was sitting in the Peers' Gallery, and shouted: Look at the guilty man there. Gowrie, the man that wants union with the Republic. There he sits.

At 4 *pm* the sitting was resumed.

The Speaker: In my judgment, Mr John McQuade, Mr Peter Robinson and the Rev Ian Paisley are guilty of gross disorderly conduct and of ignoring the authority of the Chair.

I therefore name Mr John McQuade, Mr Peter Robinson and the Rev Ian Paisley.

Mr Francis Pym, the Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House: I beg to move that Mr McQuade, Mr Robinson and the Rev Ian Paisley be suspended from the service of this House.

The House divided on the suspension after Mr Paisley and his two colleagues opposed it.

The Speaker: There being no tellers for the noes, the ayes have it. They will leave the House immediately.

Mr Paisley: We shall not be leaving.

During the uproar that followed, the Speaker shouted: Order. They will leave immediately. The Serjeant at Arms will ensure that they leave the precincts of the House.

I warn members that if they have as much as a touch on the arm, they are suspended for the whole of this session.

Mr Paisley: Amen.

The Speaker: Hallelujah.

Mr Paisley: It is no use us coming here anyway.

There was general uproar as a number of MPs pointed up at Mr Paisley and shouted: Get out.

The Speaker: I suspend the sitting another 10 minutes while they leave this House.

Mr Paisley and his two colleagues then left the Chamber.

Mr Prior, continuing his statement, said: With the GOC and the Chief Constable in whose professional judgment I have full *confidence*, I am looking at ways to make security measures more effective. Let no one be in any doubt that HM Government are prepared to commit every available resource which may be necessary in the fight against terrorism.

But I have to tell the House that the Chief Constable and the GOC have told me that they do not need new laws or more resources. What they need is information, positive help and cooperation from everyone in Northern Ireland. Nothing must divert them from their task of thwarting, arresting and convicting the terrorists.

I am convinced that the way to defeat terrorism is to gain the support of all people in Northern Ireland, whatever their political or religious convictions may be, for the simple proposition that murder must be opposed and murderers arrested and brought to trial.

This means more than standing aside or not actively supporting the terrorists: it must involve positive support for the security forces in their fundamental tasks of protecting life.

I appeal now for that active co-operation, particularly from those people in Northern Ireland who have hesitated, from whatever reason in the past, to provide information.

After a week such as we have suffered in Northern Ireland, I have no complacency about the security situation and the difficulty of the task which lies ahead of us. I understand and I share the revulsion that all of us here feel against these appalling events.

The aim of all of us must be to channel that feeling, not into reactions which provoke one section of the community against the other, but into directions which will maintain calm, will broaden support for the efforts of the security forces against our common enemies and will offer the terrorists what they fear most: a community resolutely united against them.

Mr Don Concannon, chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland (Mansfield, Lab): We deeply deplore the cowardly attacks which have taken place over the weekend and in particular the callous murders which have scarred the Northern Ireland landscape yet again.

I would like to send my own condolences to the family of Robert Bradford as I do to the families of all terrorist attacks, both here and in Northern Ireland.

I would like to urge as strongly as I can to the people of Northern Ireland to listen to the Secretary of State's appeal for calm and to support the police and the security forces in their difficult task in Northern Ireland. (Cheers)

Meanwhile, we reaffirm our belief that lasting peace and stability will only come to Northern Ireland if the search for a political settlement is pursued. We urge the Government to continue this difficult quest at difficult times like this for a workable solution to the ever deepening problems of that province.

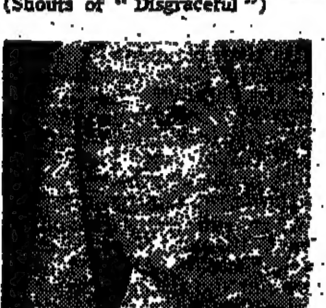
Mr Prior: I am extremely grateful for what Mr Concannon has said. The message that should go out from this House to the people of Northern Ireland is to remain calm and resolute. That is the most effective manner in which we can defeat the terrorists.

In the meanwhile, we will be doing all we can through the security services to aid that process.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU): What Mr Prior has called a black week for Northern Ireland was a sequel, to a large extant a consequence, of what was done at the Downing Street meeting on November 6. (Shouts of "Rubbish")

Will he recall that before November 6 the Government were told that this would be the consequence if they went ahead and that they are, therefore, guilty of the consequences of which they were warned. Instead of that, they continue to follow the advice of those who have persistently misled this Government and its predecessors in regard to Northern Ireland.

Will the Secretary of State at least refrain from pouring petrol upon the flames by referring to things like political progress and agreements which indicate to those in Northern Ireland that HM Government shares, if not the methods, the aims of the IRA. (Shouts of "Disgraceful")



Speaker: MPs ignored democratic process

Mr Prior: I believe Mr Powell's comments will do a great deal of damage to those of us who are seeking to find a path of peace for all the people of Northern Ireland. Nothing could be more helpful to us than better cooperation on security across the border, which is one of the main things we always have to look for and try to promote.

Nor do I believe that the people in Northern Ireland can afford to turn their backs on economic, social and industrial partnership with those in other parts of the island. It was that which the Anglo-Irish talks were concerned with last Friday week. Many people made up their minds before the talks had begun what was going to be the outcome.

If they had perhaps waited a bit longer to see what happened, the petrol which was poured on to the flames need never have happened.

Mr Edward Du Cann (Taunton, C): Because the best deterrent against acts of terrorism is undoubtedly the apprehension, conviction and punishment of criminals by the civil power, will Mr Prior, in the words of the Prime Minister, "with the utmost vigour"—I speak as a strong unionist—pursue the aim of obtaining that cooperation across the border and not least insist on extradition.

Mr Prior: Naturally we shall continue to press the Government of the Republic about extradition. I believe recent talks between the Attorney General and the Attorney General of the Republic can help to produce a situation in which criminals are brought to justice whether they are in the North or the South.

Mr Jo Grimmond (Orkney and Shetland, L): It is quite clear that the IRA is bent on creating anarchy in Northern Ireland. It is also clear that there are certain MPs who pursue the same aim, and, in the process, obtaining as much publicity as they can.

The people of Northern Ireland should be aware it is only the security forces who stand between them and virtual civil war.

Mr Prior: The message can go out that everyone should remain calm, that we should not fall into the trap which the IRA has been trying to set for us. Then perhaps it may be possible not only to help with the security battle and the winning of that but also in the long-term, to move on to other things which can be productive to peace and prosperity in the North.

Mr James Kilfedder (North Down, UU): I understand that about 16,000 police are being directed in London to search 300,000 garages and workshops for 500 lbs of IRA explosives. Why has the same system of thorough search not taken place in Ulster?

Mr Prior says he is looking at ways to make security work. Would he take time to look at statements made by all his predecessors over the past 12 years? He will find the same pompous, meaningless remarks.

Has the crunch not come for the Government at long last to root out and destroy these evil sectarian thugs? If the Government fails, I warn it that Northern Ireland will move inexorably into a state of civil war.

Mr Prior: In the past two weeks or so the Royal Ulster Constabulary have found two large amounts of explosives amounting to some 1,500 lbs and many other weapons as well. The constant search by the RUC and other security forces goes on.

We have to make certain that in carrying out our searches we keep within the law and that we intend to do. The search will go on and will be intensified.

Mr Gerard Fitt (Belfast, West Soc): Catholic leaders in Northern Ireland are only too well aware of the situation which faces the Protestant community there. We will do everything in our power to cooperate with the Government to bring these terrible events to an end.

Mr Harold McCusker (Armagh, Off UU): Has he any conception of what it is like to have 200 of one's constituents murdered — another two last week—and then to be lectured this afternoon about calm and moderation?

Can he imagine what it is like to be haunted every day by the thought that the sum total of one's political achievements is measured in death, destruction and the endless tramp of funerals?

How much longer am I expected to come to this House—how much longer have I got—to demand for my constituents the right that every other citizen expects as his birthright?

If he does not accept my words, do not the pile of corpses and severed limbs last week say more eloquently than I can that a change in what this Government is doing has to come about?

Mr Prior: We are all working towards bringing about a change in this situation. This will not be accomplished quickly. It can only be accomplished when we can bring about an understanding between the minority and the majority groups in the north, combined with the defeat of terrorism in any way that we can.

☐ The Prime Minister promised, during tributes to Mr Bradford, that the Government would pursue with the utmost vigour those who had committed the wicked crime. Tributes included one from the Rev Ian Paisley, (North Antrim, Dem U) speaking from the MPs' side gallery in the Commons.

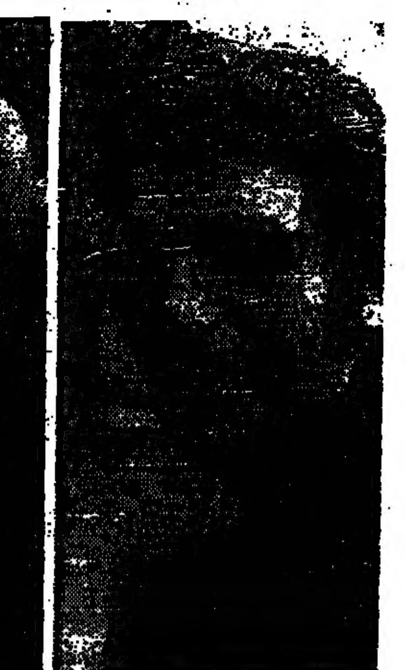
The murder of Mr Bradford, who was Official Ulster Unionist MP for Belfast, South, was announced at the beginning of the sitting by the Speaker.

Tributes were opened by Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU) who said that Mr Bradford had made himself a friend to many during the seven years he had been in the House.

We in the Ulster Unionist Party on these benches and in the Province (he said) have lost a sturdy and valued colleague. A wife and child have lost a husband and father, but alas, in the circumstances of Northern Ireland, that is not a rare event.

Above all, Ulster has lost a man who, whatever controversy there might be about his opinions, was beyond all doubt dedicated to the interests of the Province.

Prior: Black week



Concannon: Cowardly attacks

He himself, if he had known what was to befall, would have thought it singularly appropriate that he was struck down in the very moment when he was helping others and doing the duties to which he had been elected in this House.

The death by violence of any human being never passes without consequences. It is the hope—perhaps I should say it is hope against hope—of my colleagues and myself that the sacrifice which Robert Bradford made may be the means of circumstances in Northern Ireland being met in ways which will recognize the realities in a way that has not yet happened and will bring results in that Province which have been so vainly sought by methods which were so clearly not intended to obtain them.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said that Mr Powell had spoken for the whole House and for the whole of the United Kingdom in expressing horror and revulsion at the assassination of Mr Bradford, killed because he was an MP.

He was well known as a conscientious and devoted constituency MP (she said), yet he was murdered on Saturday morning when he was helping his own constituents, helping them so that he could be better able to serve them here in the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

We shall pursue with the utmost vigour those who committed this wicked crime and will persevere in our duty to rid our country of the evil of terrorism.

Mr John Silkin, Opposition spokesman on House of Commons Affairs (Lewisham, Deptford, Lab), speaking on behalf of Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, who was abroad, said that Mr Bradford had been a man of strong convictions and a man of controversy, but that was what being an MP was all about.

He had been murdered because he was an MP and had been elected as an MP.

Every MP would want to see an end to the violence and evil which attended that sort of action.

The Rev Ian Paisley standing in the side gallery to the Speaker's left, accompanied by Mr McQuade and Mr Robinson, said that Mr Bradford had been a sincere evangelical Christian in the Methodist tradition, a man who worked in his church life for all sections of the community and entered into their difficulties, their problems, and their triumphs.

It was in my home (he said) that he made the decision to contest South Belfast as a United Ulster Unionist and therefore his death comes perhaps nearer to me and to my colleagues than to anyone else in this House. Those of us in Northern Ireland who have been elected to office walk with death.

I would like to be able to say to the House that Mr Bradford has been the last victim of this type of terrorism, but we believe that before Christmas there will be other vacant seats in this House. (Some protests.)

After echoing the sympathy expressed by preceding speakers to the family, Mr Paisley added: Tomorrow the people of Northern Ireland in a demonstration never before seen will declare how they feel.

Mr Gerard Fitt (Belfast, West, Soc): Mr Bradford was a man of great humanity and compassion. The brutal, callous and horrific circumstances in which he was killed in trying to look after the interests of his constituents will bring the contempt of us all to those who were responsible for this callous deed.

It should be put on record that this was not a one-off killing or murder. This was a carefully calculated and meticulously planned murder. They knew where Mr Bradford was going to be. They knew, or hoped for, the effect they undoubtedly thought it would have. What they are trying to do is to drive the Northern Ireland community into a conflict and civil war.

The Northern Ireland Catholic minority population is appalled by this dreadful deed and in no way do they concur with those who have carried out this dreadful act.

On behalf of that population and Catholicism in the island of Ireland, and speaking as an opponent of Unionism, I express my abhorrence at the terrible deed. I trust Mr Bradford's wife and young daughter will be able to live to forget about this terrible thing.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles): It is right somebody should acknowledge on this side of the water how conscious we are of the risks all those in public life in the Province run in carrying out their public duties. We are conscious of that and wish to join in sympathy with the relatives.

There has been an attack over the same weekend, he continued, on the home of Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General. Both this murder and that attack reinforce the united *determination* of this House to defeat terrorism.

Mr James Kilfedder (North Down, UU): I express deep sympathy to Mr Bradford's wife and relatives. Mr Bradford is one of the many more victims of the IRA which has shown it is totally opposed to democracy. He will be mourned in Northern Ireland as a person who has worked hard for his constituents, and as an active MP. Northern Ireland has seen more than 2,000 people dead. In terms of the population of the rest of the United Kingdom, this is equivalent to 19,000 dead.

The Speaker On Wednesday last I had occasion to refer to the conduct of the Rev Ian Paisley and Mr Peter Robinson I gave them notice they should come to the House today.

In the light of the tragic events which occurred in Northern Ireland during the past few days which are fresh in all our *minds* and to which we have just turned our special attention, I shall content myself today with reminding both MPs and the House that the good name of Parliament and its tradition of civilized debate and conduct are part of our parliamentary democracy.

I therefore go no farther today but to tell the House I take a serious view of what happened. I hope the whole House will respond to the tone of this statement. (Cheers.)

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Employment; Prime Minister. Shipbuilding Bill, second reading. British Shipbuilders Borrowing Powers (Increase of Limit) Order. EEC document on protection of laying hens kept in battery cages. Lords (2.30): Hops Marketing Bill, second reading. Debates on hazardous waste disposal and on internal drainage boards.

Training boards cut to seven

TRAINING

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, announced that he would cut from 23 to seven the number of statutory industrial training boards.

The seven to be retained are those for clothing, construction, engineering, hotel and catering, road transport, rubber and plastics processing and the offshore petroleum industry. The Agricultural Training Board, responsible to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is not affected by the announcement.

Mr Tebbit said that industrial training boards covered just over half the workforce at present. The system had been under review for some time and it was important to announce decisions to end the uncertainty.

In the light of the extensive consultations which have taken place (he said) and the recommendations made to me by the Manpower Services Commission, I have decided to retain statutory Boards in six of the seven cases unanimously recommended by the Manpower Services Commission and in one other case. The six are the Boards for clothing, construction, engineering, hotel and catering, road transport, and rubber and plastics processing. The additional case is a board for the offshore sector only of the petroleum industry.

I propose that the other boards should be abolished. My proposals will therefore reduce the number of Boards from 23 to seven (excluding the Agricultural Training Board).

Where statutory arrangements are to be removed, I am satisfied that the training requirements of the sector concerned can be effectively met on a voluntary basis with less cost and bureaucracy.

I plan to make several changes in the scope of the boards which are to be retained.

I propose to take the rubber industry out of scope of the Rubber and Plastics Processing Board, and to take road passenger transport, warehouses, agricultural machinery, driving schools and security transport out of scope of the Road Transport Board. I shall be considering further whether the latter Board should be split into two, with one board for road haulage and another for motor vehicle retail and repair.

I intend to leave the foundry industry within scope of the Engineering Board, but to propose to the board that it should revoke its delegation of functions to the Foundry Industry Training Committee.

I do not propose any change at present to the Hotel and Catering Board, though I intend to review the position early in 1983.

I also propose, as a result of abolishing the Ceramics Board, to bring the brick and precast concrete industries into the scope of the Construction Board. I am still considering certain possible small changes in the scope of the latter board and shall be asking it to consider giving a greater degree of autonomy to individual sectors in its scope.



Tebbit: Less cost, less bureaucracy

I am asking the Manpower Services Commission to take forward the process of abolition or reduction in scope urgently and in parallel with action to establish or develop effective voluntary arrangements, so as to bring about an orderly transition. I intend to time the making of orders accordingly. I wish to ensure that the winding up process is completed as quickly as practicable for each board in the course of 1982-83.

Where boards are to be abolished the industries concerned will bear the costs of the alternative voluntary arrangements. The Government will therefore continue to meet the operating costs of these boards as necessary until the end of financial year 1982-83, together with any net costs of winding them up.

Where boards are retained they too in future will be funded by the industry concerned. Exchequer support for operating costs was planned to cease at the end of this year, but I have decided that it would be right to extend this support until the end of March 1982.

In making these decisions the Government has had very much in mind the objectives of the new training initiative, to which I am firmly committed and on which I hope to make a further statement before the Recess. We are confident that our decisions on the sectoral arrangements for industrial training are consistent with those objectives and will provide industry with a framework in which it has confidence, and within which it is able to meet its training needs in the 1980s.

Mr Eric Varley, chief Opposition spokesman for employment (Chesterfield, Lab) said there was not a shred of evidence, industrial or economic, to justify the decision which would mean the destruction of most industrial training boards.

With apprenticeships falling, and adults needing training more urgently than ever before, it was an act of great folly.

Mr Tebbit said industrial training boards had only ever covered 50 per cent of the workforce and his proposals would reduce this to 30 per cent. If he had wanted to pursue a vendetta against the boards he would have not left seven in operation.

He added: To a considerable extent the boards were not about training but about bureaucracy. If we could get rid of the bureaucracy, go into voluntary arrangements and maintain the training that will be wholly good.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab): This will be regarded widely as industrial vandalism. The reasons which led to the establishment of the boards—the inadequacy of voluntary arrangements—have not changed.

Mr Tebbit: He misunderstands things. He must believe that the boards do most of the training. That is not true. A great deal of the training was conducted by employers. He says this will be widely condemned. He is wrong. It will be narrowly condemned by those with narrow minds.

Textiles talks in Brussels and Geneva

TRADE

It would be of no advantage to the United Kingdom textile industry if no credible negotiating position were achieved for the European Community before negotiations opened in Geneva on Wednesday November 18, Mr Peter Rees, Minister for Trade, said during questions about the re-negotiation of the multi-fibre arrangements.

He pointed out that the position to be taken up by the European Community was due to be finalized by the Council of Ministers tomorrow (Tuesday) in Brussels.

The preferred position of the Government, he said, was that they should start at least from the position of the 1980 quotas. But he must warn the House that this was a matter for negotiation and there were differences of view not only inside the European Community but outside.

The Commission (he went on) has endeavoured to produce proposals which will be developed in some detail tomorrow (Tuesday) and which I hope will be able to reconcile the slightly divergent positions of the members of the European Community.

The Government, he added, attached importance to some kind of recession mechanism.

Britain the best buy for Americans

Britain was now the best buy for American tourists and for much of the rest of the world, and it was a myth that London's hotels were expensive compared to those of her main competitors, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, said during questions.

Mr Timothy Brinton (Gravesend, C) asked if there was evidence of any change in the current year in the way Great Britain was seen by North America as a tourist destination.

Mrs Oppenheim: In the first eight months of this year, there was a small but welcome increase in the number of visitors to Britain from North America, compared with the same period in 1980.

In my view, this is an indication that we are no longer regarded in North America as a high-price tourist destination.

He added that with a strong dollar and competitive pricing in this country, the outlook of the travel trade for next year was very optimistic indeed.

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton, South, C): One of the most expensive items for tourists are hotel bills. Where do we stand in the hotel league table? Are we still the most expensive for hotel charges in western Europe?

Mrs Oppenheim: It is a myth and it is certainly not true now if it ever was, that, for example, London hotels are expensive compared to our main competitors.

Moreover, there are some 30,000 hotel rooms available in London alone at between £8 and £25 a night, which by any yardstick, including breakfast, is a good buy.

Fairer system being sought for film levy

A new system of collecting the film levy which will be fairer to all cinemas is to be worked out Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, said during questions.

Mr Mark Lennox-Boyd (Morecambe and Lonsdale, C) had asked if she was satisfied that the present system of collecting the levy was equitable.

Mrs Oppenheim replied that the present means of collecting the levy was inequitable, or at least not as equitable as it might be.

In recent years there has been a growth of multi-screen cinemas (she said) and, as a result, the main burden has been thrown on those least able to bear it.

I can assure you that I shall shortly be considering a new formula for collecting the levy on a more equitable basis and this will produce a more evenhanded approach.

This will bring all classes of cinema into liability the levy and should therefore be more equitable.

Borrowing limits to be raised

CIVIL AVIATION

The Civil Aviation (Amendment) Bill increased the statutory financial limits of the British Airports Authority and British Airways as well as being a consolidation measure, Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, said when he moved its second reading.

He said the Bill increased the CAA borrowing limit to £200m in the first instance with provision for £300m when necessary. The BA financial limit of £1,000m would be raised to £1,200m, with provision for two increases to £1,600m.

These new limits had nothing whatever to do with external financing limits so there would be no increase in public expenditure. Government approval would continue to be required.

The CAA was embarked on a major investment programme over seven years to meet the forecast growth in air transport demand, but the increased borrowing limits had no implications for new developments at Gatwick and Stansted which were currently the subject of public inquiry.

The Bill also clarified the application of the financial limit to British Airways' foreign currency borrowings.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade (North Lanarkshire, Lab) said British Airways were entitled to received support from the Government. They were an important national carrier.

In the past not only had they had to seek to make a profit but in the national interest they had to keep open some routes which were not profitable.

The Government should drop the privatization proposals for BA. British Airways could then get funded properly as a public corporation without looking over its shoulder the whole time.

As the Bill was going to be of some benefit to publicly owned industries the Opposition would not be opposing it.

The Bill was read a second time.

هكذا من الأصل

"Without Albany Life I'd be a little broker."

John Grondona: How to go international without leaving the city.

In the early seventies my business was my wife and I, come January 1982 we will have eight salesmen overseas and ten consultants in the UK.

The break came about three years ago, when a company called Young Ridgway Associates wanted to stop globe trotting and broaden their UK operation. And a certain John Grondona wanted to break out of a run of the mill UK brokerage.

The marriage must have been made in some financial Heaven for we've gone from strength to strength.

Of course to organise business in say the Middle East, you've got to be pretty quick on your feet.

Our Consultants have to collect a proposal from the client, get it back to the UK and be back delivering the policy within only four weeks.

And when you're dealing away from home you must have accuracy of documentation.

Albany have enabled us to achieve these objectives, allowed us to provide continuity of visits to the Middle East and provide a superior service.

This is how we've built our overseas operation and at the same time maintain and expand our UK side of things.

In the UK we have strong stock broking connections.

To be a member of the London Stock Exchange is a membership to be valued and not to be thrown away by exposing clients to sub-standard companies or contracts.

We have always been very careful as to who we put forward to our stock brokers.

Suffice to say that the personal pensions of the stock brokers we deal with are with Albany Life.

Albany Life

John Grondona, Managing Director of John Grondona (Consultants) Ltd., 24 Lincolns Inn Fields, London WC2.

Bailey

Saudis disavow UN delegate's stance on Israel

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, Nov 16

The Saudi Government this evening disowned the words of their United Nations representative in New York, evidently embarrassed by the explicit recognition of Israel the representative attributed to Crown Prince Fahd's eight-point peace plan.

The official Saudi news agency claimed that statements made to *The New York Times* by Mr Gaafar Allegheny expressed only "a personal view and out-of-place interpretations of the eight-point peace plan".

The seventh clause in the plan refers to "the right of the states of the region to live in peace", a phrase which the American and European Governments have generally interpreted as implicit recognition of Israel.

Mr Allegheny's comments did no more than confirm this: but his words have come at an inopportune time for the Saudi authorities, who are coming under increasing criticism from Syria, Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization over their plan.

According to the *New York Times* Mr Allegheny said that the plan "does recognize Israel" and claimed that Saudi Arabia was "not afraid to say it does recognize Israel. We are not shying away from the word Israel in any sense." In the text of his eight points, however, Crown Prince Fahd never used the word Israel.

In interviews with Arab newspapers, the Saudis are emphasizing that any recognition would come only after the establishment of a Palestinian state, a view which coincides with that of the Syrian Government and of the PLO, but which was not implicit in the eight points.

In reality, the Saudis are probably not all that unhappy with their United Nations representative's remarks. He was, after all, telling an American audience what they presumably wanted to hear and it would be an easy matter for the Saudis to inform the United States Government that their disassociation from Mr Allegheny's statement was only for Arab consumption. There is a suspicion among Palestinians in Beirut that that is exactly what has already happened.

The PLO are continuing their efforts to persuade Arab nations that the Israelis are preparing to make an assault on southern Lebanon. After a brief artillery duel over the weekend between Palestinian guerrillas and Major Saad Haddad's Israeli-supplied militia, the United Nations reported today that there had been no fighting in the region for at least 24 hours.

However, an unconfirmed report said that United Nations troops had discovered eight Palestinian guerrillas trying to penetrate their lines last night and United Nations sources indicated that there had been some movements of Israeli army tanks inside the enclave controlled by Major Haddad.

Israeli jets flew over west Beirut this morning, drawing the customary anti-aircraft fire from the Palestinian camps. Syrian troops in the Lebanese capital, however, did not attempt to shoot at the aircraft.

Major Haddad claimed that the ceasefire in southern Lebanon was broken after three of his men were killed in a land-mine explosion last Friday. He said the mine was planted by Palestinians.

Europe stands firm on Sinai force

☐ Brussels: The European Community is forcing the United States to put maximum pressure on Israel and the Netherlands to contribute to a token peacekeeping force in Sinai (Ian Murray writes).

America is convinced that such a force, to keep order after Israel's withdrawal under the Camp David agreement, can be credible only with European participation. The community, which is extremely reluctant to take part, has made it clear it has no intention of abandoning the principles of its own Middle East initiative just to avoid an Israeli veto on the force.

If the United States wants European participation, therefore, it will have to convince Israel that Europe sees Sinai in isolation from the Middle East question.

The four nations are prepared to take part in the peacekeeping force but at the same time Europe is determined to stand by its view that there should be a Palestinian state and that the Palestine Liberation Organization has a part to play in negotiations.

☐ Canberra: Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, has criticized European nations for placing stringent conditions on their participation in a Sinai peacekeeping force (Reuter reports).

Mr Fraser said in a television interview yesterday that 'it would not be far wrong to say Britain was imposing conditions which could be impossible for Israel to accept. He said the Camp David peace agreement must be supported.

Owen gives backing to Camp David

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem, Nov 16

Dr David Owen, the former foreign secretary and cofounder of the Social Democratic Party, tonight combined a defence of the Camp David peace process with a strong attack on the expansionist Israeli settlement policy in the occupied territories.

His speech was treated with special interest in Israel as a pointer to the Middle East policy which could be expected from a future British Government. It came at a time when diplomatic relations between Britain and Israel are at their lowest ebb for many years.

In Britain, the detailed explanation of Dr Owen's approach to the Middle East—especially the need to maintain the gradualist style adopted at Camp David—will be analysed for possible differences with the Liberal Party, often regarded as more sympathetic to the Palestinian cause.

Dr Owen told the annual Balfour dinner in Tel Aviv: "Today in Britain the position of wholehearted support for the Camp David process which was steadily pursued by the then Prime Minister, James Callaghan, and myself as Foreign Secretary, has been gravely weakened.

"The question is whether this is realism or opportunism. I believe it is neither, but a failure to see the merit of political evolution. Within the European Community, Britain now surpasses France in the belief that Camp David is dead."

He pointed out that in recent speeches, both Lord Carrington for the Government and Mr Denis Healey for the Labour Opposition had gone out of their way to distance their parties from Camp David, and look instead to the eight-point Saudi peace plan.

Dr Owen said that countries should be wary of abandoning a negotiating framework without having something substantive to replace it.

Referring to their recent speeches, he said: "It is revealing that they, like the other critics, believe that the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai must continue on schedule in April, 1982, and that part of the Camp David accords must be sacrosanct.

"It was the transitional period and autonomy provisions that were critical for the Israeli Government, and there was no chance whatever of their accepting an all-embracing instant negotiation for a Palestinian state with its capital in East Jerusalem.

"That was the situation in 1978. What evidence is there that it is different in 1981? No one should be under any illusion that to advocate instant statehood is to completely misjudge the character of Israeli opinion at every level."

He urged the European nations to adopt a two-point approach to the Middle East. On the one hand, they should work to persuade America to put pressure on Israel to reverse its settlement policy in the West Bank, and on the other, should work to make it possible for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to be represented in the Egyptian and Jordanian delegations which Camp David envisages as negotiating the final status of the West Bank with Israel after the transitional autonomy process.

"It will not be easy to persuade the Israeli Government and people to accept PLO representation as 'the other Palestinians' in the delegations, but that was envisaged by some at Camp David and it is a constructive policy to try to bring it about" Dr Owen said.

"I recognize it is controversial for Europe to concentrate on this particular aspect of the negotiations, but it is easier for Europe to espouse the case for including the PLO", he added.

Despite the PLO's demands, the organization should not be formally recognized as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. "That particular UN formula has done enough damage in relation to Swapo (South-West African People's Organization) in negotiations over Namibia", he said.



Sakharov to stage hunger strike

Dr Andrei Sakharov, the exiled Soviet dissident physicist, and his wife Yelena are to begin an indefinite hunger strike on Sunday in protest at the refusal of the Soviet authorities to give the fiancée of Dr Sakharov's stepson an exit visa to the United States (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow).

Mrs Sakharov, who returned yesterday morning from Gorkiy, the industrial town east of Moscow where her husband has been exiled for almost two years, said they were taking this "extreme step" because their applications and letters to President Brezhnev had brought no result.

Dr Sakharov will begin his strike on the day that Mr Brezhnev leaves for Bonn. He and his wife (above), who intends to return to Gorkiy on Friday, will take only mineral water, and will continue fasting until they have proof that Elizaveta Alexeyeva, their son's fiancée, will be allowed to emigrate.

In a tape-recorded message played to western correspondents here, Dr Sakharov accused the Soviet authorities of blackmail, and said Elizaveta was being held hostage by the state. He voiced fears that the KGB would use the opportunity to try to get rid of him.

Mrs Sakharov said she was afraid of going on hunger strike, and feared for the life of her husband because of his weak heart and high blood pressure, for which he was now taking medication. She thought the authorities would try to stop the strike by force, stop her returning to Gorkiy and prevent anyone being allowed to witness their strike. Her son's fiancée said she was against the strike decision, but did not have the right to prevent it.

Dr Sakharov's stepson, Mr Alexei Semyonov, now a student at Brandeis University in the United States, was married by proxy in the summer. The Soviet authorities have not recognized the validity of the marriage.

Japanese robots find clients in the West

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, Nov 16

Hundreds of European and American businessmen, confronted by labour disputes at home, are now flocking to the small town of Oguchi to inspect and snap up Japan's latest export product; completely automated factories which can churn out manufactured industrial goods without the aid of human workers.

"We have so many inquiries we cannot handle all the business. At the moment we have a big American delegation, including representatives of General Electric, General Motors, Westinghouse and Lockheed, inspecting our factory," said Mr Tsuebiko Yamazaki, the managing director of the Yamazaki machine tool factory, a plant which continues to manufacture industrial goods throughout the night without a worker on the premises.

The plant, which is equipped with robots, numerically controlled machine tools, an automated production line and six computers, manufactures machine tools and industrial lathes. A conventional factory would have to be manned by 250 workers every shift.

"We need six men on the first shift and another six technicians and workers man the plant during the next shift. In all 12 men, including four computer technicians.

"But at midnight they go home to sleep while the factory continues to operate without a person on the premises for the next eight hours," Mr Toriako Ito, the company's chief marketing manager said.

Mr Yamazaki claims he can provide foreign industrialists with an unmanned factory for £9m. "We have had many inquiries from Britain and other parts of Europe. A large delegation of European representatives are coming to inspect our plant next month but we are too busy dealing with the American market at the moment."

He said the American trade unions will soon have to grapple with the unnerving task of dealing with the advent of unmanned factories. "We have already exported and shipped a version of our unmanned factory to the Cincinnati Corporation in Ohio," he said.

The staff expects orders for unmanned factories to pour in after a delegation of 110 of the Yamazaki company's European representatives and other machine tool manufacturers visit the plant next month. The delegation includes businessmen from Britain, West Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and Belgium.

American factory owners who have inspected the plant were astounded by the sophisticated production line. "If something goes wrong at night the computers instruct the robots to repair the defect. If the robot is incapable of correcting the fault, the computer will shut down the line", a technician said.

"We told our American clients that we decided to build these unmanned factories when we faced sky-rocketing inflation after the oil shock. We knew we had to increase our productivity if we were to survive", Mr Yamazaki said.

He admits that many of his American clients have expressed fears that some of the United States' powerful unions will oppose Japan's plans to export unmanned factories to the West.

"Some American businessmen have brought union leaders over here to discuss the matter. In Japan we have a tradition of life long employment. But we can absorb workers in other parts of business when new technology is introduced because productivity is high."

Doubts cast on nuclear safeguards

From Nicholas Ashford Washington, Nov 16

A classified report prepared for the United States Nuclear Regularatory Commission has concluded that the international system of safeguards to stop the diversion of uranium and plutonium from peaceful nuclear programmes to atomic weapons has gross deficiencies.

The report was ordered by Mr Victor Gilinsky, a member of the commission, and written by Mr Emmanuel Morgan, a former commission staff member and international inspector. Both have declined to comment on the classified documents, but copies have found their way to members of Congress and the press as well as being submitted to the State Department.

According to the report, the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency is incapable of detecting the diversion of a significant quantity of nuclear fuel in any country with a moderate to large nuclear energy establishment.

The commissioning of the report was prompted by Israel's attack on an Iraqi nuclear reactor last June. The reactor was being built under international safeguards but Israel claimed it could serve to manufacture nuclear weapons.

The report was sent to the State Department earlier this month with a commentary by the commission saying the report provided some new details about the problems of ensuring the effectiveness of international safeguards.

There is bound to cause concern in Washington about the report because the atomic energy agency's safeguards are a key element in President Reagan's policy against the spread of nuclear weapons.

☐ Delhi: Authoritative sources here say that India and the United States have agreed to end their pact on the supply of enriched uranium for the Tarapur plant to save themselves the embarrassment of terminating the contract formally (Kuldip Nayar writes).

Indian officials who have visited Washington say no amicable agreement is possible because America is unwilling to supply any more fuel.

EEC talks adjourn without any progress

From Ian Murray Brussels, Nov 16

European foreign ministers have been given the night to sleep on their differences after a near fruitless day of discussion seeking to find a new mandate to change the European Community.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary and current President of the Council, ended the meeting abruptly this evening after he found that no progress was being made towards drawing up a substantive and clear text for discussion by the heads of government at the European summit in London next week.

This was a clear sign that Britain is now worried that next week's European summit meeting could degenerate into a fiasco with no clear progress towards change of the Community. This change, which is fundamental to the need to reshape the finances of the Community and make allowance for Britain's budgetary contribution, should be the main subject agreed at the summit.

The total failure of today's meeting to even begin to resolve the outstanding problem means that Britain is now in a desperate position to save the summit, and at the same time forward its hopes for a better balance of expenditure and income from the Community.

Failure to reach a meaningful settlement at the summit would mean that there would be little urgency in the months to come from other member-states to settle the question, and the British Government would go into the next general election without a real resolution of the European Community question.

Lord Carrington adjourned the meeting until 8.30 am. The first part of the meeting will be devoted to a series of trilateral encounters between Lord Carrington with the Commission and individual foreign ministers, each of whom will be given an average of 18 minutes to state their case.

The decision to adjourn the meeting and give the ministers time to consult their governments followed a day in which well-known national positions were reiterated and in which the traditional disagreements between France and Britain were well to the fore.

As the meetings wore on, it became clear that Lord Carrington might have to be prepared to accept a draft document for use by the heads of state in London, which would fall far short of Britain's expectations. The only alternative seemed to be to put forward a paper full of contradictions.

As President of the Council, Britain is obliged to do all it can to achieve consensus, and Lord Carrington promised ministers at the start of the meeting that he would do his utmost to put together a clean and substantive text for consideration at the summit.

US accused of Chad complicity

By Simon Scott Plummer

As the last of its troops left Chad yesterday, Libya accused the United States, Egypt and Sudan of giving military support to rebel forces operating in the eastern part of the country.

In a background document issued in London, the Libyan Government said that "the United States and her allies in the region have deliberately sought to secure a front in Chad along Libya's southern border. The focus of their efforts centres on military support for the Chadian rebel forces of Hissène Habré".

"His alliance with the Americans and his declared hostility towards Libya pose the prospect that if successful in his insurgency in Chad, Habré proposes to act in alliance with the United States in an aggression against Libya."

According to the document, Libyan troops went into Chad last year at the express wish of President Goukouni Oueddei and Colonel Muammar Gaddafi had emphasized repeatedly that they would not remain there "a day longer than requested".

Meanwhile, it was announced in Lagos that the heads of state of Nigeria, Zaire, Benin, Togo, Senegal and Guinea, who are contributing troops to a peacekeeping force for Chad, would meet in Kinshasa, the Zaire capital, on Friday to discuss its size and composition.

IN BRIEF

Stampede in bullring kills 48

Merida, Mexico.—At least 48 people taking part in a political rally were killed when a concrete wall at a bullring collapsed. A witness said most of the dead were trampled to death when the crowd panicked.

Another 49 were injured, some seriously, a Red Cross spokesman said. Señor Fernando Aranzabal, a journalist covering the rally for the Mexico city newspaper *Excelsior*, said that the wall, about 8ft high and 10ft long, could not have been responsible for the deaths. The ring, he said, was filled beyond its capacity of 8,000 by an estimated 15,000 people and more were pushing and shoving to get in.

Germans lick wounds after airport battle

Bonn.—More than 200 demonstrators and 109 policemen were nursing injuries after the violence over the third runway of Frankfurt airport which shocked even its opponents.

One hundred demonstrators were detained after blocking motorways and approach roads to the airport with burning barricades, cars and sit-ins. Others clashed with police on the site of the runway. Most were charged with breach of the peace and later released.

Envoy's killer sought

Sydney.—The government has promised a full investigation to find the killer of Mr Constantine Giannaris, the Greek Consul-General, who was found bound and gagged in his ransacked home with a nine-inch dagger protruding from his back.

Poisoned oil fumes

Leon.—The Spanish Government has postponed indefinitely the incineration of 444,000 gallons of poisoned cooking oil near here because local residents fear the fumes could be toxic, the Commerce Ministry announced. The oil has killed 195 Spaniards who consumed it.

Russians banned

Washington.—The Civil Aeronautics Board has ordered a week's suspension of Soviet commercial flights into the United States because two Aeroflot aircraft recently flew outside assigned routes while over American territory.

Korchnoi goes for a draw

By Harry Golombek

It looks as though Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger in the world chess championship match at Merano, is intent on restoring his self-confidence by going against his normal policy of aggression and is playing for the sure draw.

He had white in the seventeenth game yesterday and again played the rather quiet variation of the Queen's Gambit which he has favoured in recent years. Ominously, the game followed the course of the ninth game in which the challenger suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of Anatoly Karpov, the reigning world champion, who is a supreme expert at exploiting the weak moves of his adversary.

But Korchnoi varied on the tenth move when, in a central pawn exchange, he recaptured with a knight instead of a pawn, thereby avoiding being saddled with an isolated pawn.

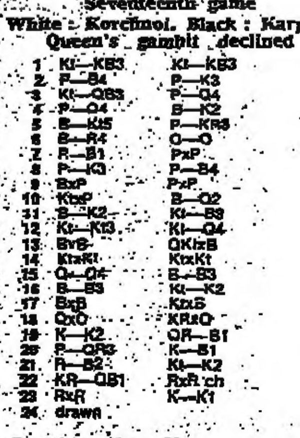
It should be observed that this was not necessarily a better move but it was certainly a safer one.

The challenger's collapse in the ninth game was due to his inability to form a consistent plan of campaign. It is known that the isolated QP has both drawbacks and advantages and, had he been in better form Korchnoi might have been able to form a concrete plan of attack.

As it was, the recapture of the pawn with the knight in the seventeenth game allowed a series of exchanges that left nothing for either side by move 20 and it was no surprise when the draw was agreed after 23 moves.

Karpov still leads by 5—2 and needs to win only one more game to win the match and retain his title.

Seventeenth game
White: Korchnoi. Black: Karpov.
Queen's gambit declined



1	Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3
2	P—B4	P—K3
3	Kt—QB3	P—Q4
4	P—Q4	B—K2
5	B—Kt5	P—KR3
6	B—R4	O—O
7	R—B1	PxP
8	P—K3	P—B4
9	BxP	PxP
10	KtxP	B—Q2
11	B—K2	Kt—B3
12	Kt—Kt3	Kt—Q4
13	BxB	QKtxB
14	KtxKt	KtxKt
15	Q—Q4	B—B3
16	B—B3	Kt—K2
17	BxB	KtxB
18	QxQ	KRxQ
19	K—K2	QR—B1
20	P—QR3	K—B1
21	R—B2	Kt—K2
22	KR—QB1	RxR ch
23	RxR	K—K1
24	drawn	

Position after 23 moves when draw was agreed

Black: Karpov (9 pieces)



White: Korchnoi (9 pieces)

Destruction of houses

Legality of Israeli action against Arabs disputed

By Richard Owen

The blowing up by the Israeli military authorities of houses thought to have harboured suspected Palestinian Arab terrorists in the West Bank once again raises the question of the legality of such actions in international law.

It is a moot point whether Israel can be held to have annexed the West Bank, or whether it is in military occupation. The question is covered by the Hague Convention on warfare (No IV, with additional regulations, 1907).

This was used by and regarded as binding by the Nuremberg military tribunal of 1946. It states that a territory is considered occupied "when actually placed under the authority of the hostile army".

The convention is deemed by some jurists to refer to situations where a preexisting territorial sovereignty was vested in and exercised by an "adversary state".

In the case of the "occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip" this could be held to refer to Jordan and Egypt respectively, in which case Israel is occupying those lands under Articles 42 to 56 of the 1907 Hague Convention, and Articles 47 to 78 of the Geneva Convention of 1949, which is supplementary to the Hague Convention.

The Geneva Convention elaborates on the question of occupation, declaring that the occupying power shall be bound "for the duration of the occupation" to exercise the functions of government in "a humanitarian manner".

Both The Hague and Geneva conventions protect the rights of those living under occupation, with regard to both "family honour" and private property. The destruction or secularization of religious property is forbidden, a clause which has given rise to conflict between Muslims, Christians and Jews in a number of West Bank areas, including Hebron and Bethlehem.

As far as Arab housing and land are concerned, however, Israeli actions are justified by reference to the Defence (Emergency) Regulations introduced by the British Mandate authorities in Palestine in 1945-47 supplemented by the Israeli Defence Laws (Security Areas) of 1949.

The demolition of houses held to have sheltered terrorists is sanctioned by the British Emergency Regulations of 1945, Part 12, paragraph 119 (1), which is an administrative rather than judicial penalty.

The Israeli response to Arab complaints brought under The Hague and Geneva Conventions is that these instruments do not apply to the West Bank and Gaza, which Israel contends are "administered" rather than "occupied".

Israeli Governments have, however, made a distinction between the territorial aspects of the conventions, which they do not recognize, and the humanitarian aspects, which they have undertaken to observe.

Where the conventions clash with the mandate regulations, it is the latter which tend to take precedence in practice, since, the Israelis argue that they are dealing with a terrorist threat to the security of the Israeli nation.

Spanish prize novel 'a copy'

From Harry Debelius Madrid, Nov 16

The formal presentation of Spain's best-known literary prize, the Planeta Award, took place here tonight amid a storm of controversy, after the winning novel was denounced as a plagiarism and was planned by critics.

The Planeta winner, *And God on the Last Beach* by Cristóbal Zaragoza, is a copy of *Basque Commandos*, according to the author of the latter book, Señor Manuel Villar Raso. His book won another literary prize, the Noguer Award, in 1980.

Señor Villar Raso handed out copies of his accusation in writing, to people at the second congress of Spain's Professional Association of Writers, which ended last weekend.

Goncourt prize, page 12

230 die in Salvador clashes

San Salvador, Nov 16.—At least 230 people, including 150 guerrillas and 14 soldiers, have been killed in political violence in El Salvador over the past week.

Colonel Rafael Flores Lima, head of the Chiefs of Staff of the armed forces, said more than 150 guerrillas and 14 soldiers were killed in an Army "clean-up" operation.

He said the Army had lost at least 475 killed and 900 wounded since the leftists' abortive "final offensive" launched on January 10.

Other government sources reported finding the bodies of 68 other people in various parts of the country, all gunshot victims. There was no immediate indication as to why they were killed, and many were unidentified.—AP.

Nato chief keeps open disarmament option

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 16

Dr Joseph Luns, the Nato Secretary-General, said today that the United States would go to the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union on reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons with a "firm decision to come to acceptable agreements, even going as far as a possible zero option".

The so-called zero option suggestion by some European Nato allies is aimed at calling for the elimination of the SS20 Soviet missiles and other such medium-range missiles in return for Nato not deploying 572 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles.

The Geneva negotiations are due to begin on November 30 and Dr Luns, who held consultations with Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of Defence, and other American officials today, said: "I was very pleased to hear that the United States will go to these [Geneva] talks with the firm decision to come to acceptable agreements, even going as far as a possible zero option."

Mr Dean Fischer, spokesman for the State Department, said: "In an ideal world, a zero option would be desirable, but to imply that we are going to present that as a negotiating position would be inappropriate for me to comment upon."

☐ Amsterdam: The Dutch Government will inform its Nato allies that it will not take the promised decision in December on whether or not to site cruise and Pershing 2 missiles on Dutch soil, Mr Andries van Agt, the Christian Democratic Prime Minister, told the Lower House of Parliament in The Hague today (Robert Schull writes).

Mr van Agt made a two-hour statement to the House outlining the plans of his Cabinet, a centre-left coalition of his own party with Labour ad the left-liberal Democrats' 66.

The previous Dutch Government, a centre-right coalition of Christian Democrats with the conservative Liberals also led by Mr van Agt, had told the Nato Council of Ministers in December, 1979, that it would make a decision on the siting by the end of 1981.

The proviso had been added, however, that it would do so in the light of progress made in the talks with the Soviet Union. Because these negotiations will only be getting under way at options coming into effect." Netherlands are not in a position to take a decision.

ASSASSINS SENTENCED IN TURKEY

From Sinan Fisek Ankara, Nov 16

An Istanbul martial law court today sentenced six members of the left-wing underground Dev-Sol (Revolutionary Left) Organization to death for the murders of the former Turkish Prime Minister, Nihat Erim, and the Istanbul police chief, Mahmut Dikler.

Members of the group assassinated Mr Erim and a bodyguard in front of a private beach club on Istanbul's Anatolian coast in July, 1980. Mr Dikler was shot dead by members of the group early this year in front of his Istanbul residence.

Ten extremists, belonging to the left and right have been executed in Turkey since the military coup on September 12 last year. The newly-founded Constituent Assembly, which is to decide whether death sentences will be carried out, is to vote shortly on 23 cases upheld by appeals court.

Meanwhile, the Ankara martial-law tribunal today began proceedings against two former social democratic Members of Parliament accused of backing the activities of another left-wing group, Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Path).

Dev-Yol wielded power in the province of Ordu, on Turkey's Black Sea coast, which both the deputies.

Croupiers charged in £50m casino frauds case

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Nov 16

The chips are down at the racetrack. The metaphor is not mixed, because the trial of allegedly crooked croupiers working at the San Remo casino opened at the covered racetrack near the city today, because there were too many of them to appear in the regular law courts.

The accused number 119, of whom about a half are croupiers. The main charges are of theft and conspiracy to commit crime. More specifically, they are accused of fraudulent gambling which brought big profits, largely to the croupiers, at a massive cost, estimated at the equivalent of £50m in the last 12 years.

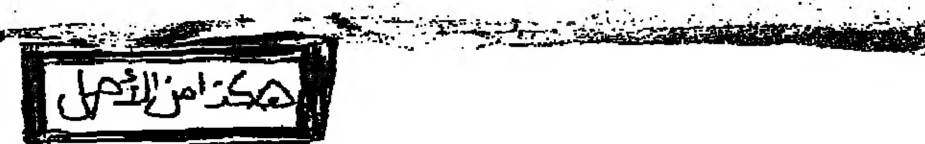
Their favourite method was said to have been to move a chip at the last moment on to a winning number. The fortunate gambler would normally have been introduced to the table by a friend of the croupier. The croupier took 85 per cent of the winnings and the other two divided the rest.

So much emerges from the 30,000 pages of evidence based, in part, on 6,000 intercepted telephone calls.

In all some 80 lawyers are attending the trial and at least three days are expected to pass in listening to their preliminary objections. There are fears in San Remo of the damage the trial may do to its good name.

It used to be said that San Remo was a Dallas where shooting is avoided in order not to get blood on the flower-beds. But a little blood has been shed.

This massive inquiry began in August, 1980, when Signor Lugi Garfi, the recently appointed deputy head of the municipal inspectors of the casino, was shot in the legs by an unknown assailant and told not to disregard the warning.



Abdus Sattar jubilant as he takes reins of power

From Trevor Fishlock, Dacca, Nov 16

Mr Abdus Sattar, the new President of Bangladesh, tonight denied that the presidential election had been rigged or marred by violence. He said the election had been free, fair and peaceful and showed the people's devotion to democracy and to the policies of the murdered President Zia Ur-Rahman.

Mr Sattar, who has a three-to-one lead in the election, with three quarters of the results in, was in evident good humour, laughing repeatedly, at a press conference in the presidential palace here.

He said the politically conscious people of Bangladesh had turned out in large numbers to vote in an orderly way, a rare event in the history of elections in the region. They had given their verdict against the policies of violence and exploitation, he said.

He fielded questions amiably, without going into any detail. The selection of a Vice-President, who would succeed him, would be decided later, he said.

He said population growth was the country's most pressing problem. On the economy he felt that Bangladesh would be able to satisfy the International Monetory Fund that "everything is all right". The IMF is withholding payments from Bangladesh, one of the world's poorest and most aid-dependent countries, because of its failure to keep within spending limits.

On the army, he said firmly that its job was to defend the country. "I do not think it has any other role in a democratic country."

Mr Sattar, who is 75, was educated in Calcutta and practised at the bar. He later became a judge of the East Pakistan High Court and of the Supreme Court. He was President Zia's special assistant from 1975 and became Vice-President in 1977.

Hard steps on road to democracy

□ Mr Sattar's huge victory shows how the people have matured and wearied. They have seen too much turn to ashes, heard too much rhetoric.

The framework of civilian rule erected by the late President Zia seemed to offer the people less chance of disappointment compared with what was on offer from the Awami League. Politics has so often seemed to return Bangladesh to square one. Arguments which were once exciting now appear dog-eared. People decided to stay with what they knew.

Zia's system, his executive presidency, his coalition party, his course steered between extremes, was badly strained when army officers killed him and threw the country into another period of anxiety and pessimism.

During the five and a half months since his death there was speculation that the country might never have its election. A crucible of democratic aspirations, and that the army might move in to rule.

But Zia's system held. It was criticized for being a facade, hardly hiding the reality that power resided with the president. Zia never pretended that the political system, the Bangladesh National Party, which was his vehicle, and the National Assembly, were fully fledged.

"We have to build democracy in this country," he used to say. Zia's political ideas may have been argued about, but no one can doubt that his vigour and commitment to Bangladesh and its struggle gave a badly bruised country a sense of direction and identity.

His popularity was beginning to wane, but his energetic leadership is not easy to replace. That was part of the tragedy of his death. Mr Sattar, can only play a bridging role and for the time being the Government must keep the Zia spirit alive, just as it did during the election.

Mr Sattar has turned out to be tougher, physically and politically, than was at first perceived. Had he been younger he might have made the ideal replacement. As it is, the burdens for a man of his age are heavy.

He has to ensure that the BNP, remains united. It has a number of factions and was kept in order by Zia's firmness. It was Zia's problem, and is now Mr Sattar's, that the BNP, like any invented party, does not have a well rooted common cause.

One of his vital tasks is to find a Vice-President. The wrong choice would split the party. There is also the question of the army. Some officers want an army role in government. Mr Sattar plainly does not agree.



Papandreou ovation as Parliament opens

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Nov 16

Mr Andreas Papandreou was given a standing ovation today by the 170 deputies of his Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) as he eased himself into the Prime Minister's chair for the first time during the opening session of the new Greek Parliament.

Archbishop Serapheim, the Orthodox Primate, in gold-braided stole, led the bishops of the Holy Synod into prayers to bless the new chamber elected on October 18, the first in Greek history to have a left-wing majority.

After the prelate had sprinkled the deputies nearest to him with a sprig of basil dipped in holy water, 298 of the 300 deputies raised their right hand and took the customary oath. They were followed by the two Muslim members, representing the Turkish minority of Thrace, who were sworn in on a Koran.

The new Parliament consists essentially of three political parties, although two or three members are expected to declare their independence later. Mr George Mavros did so today.

The main opposition party, the conservative New Democracy, occupies 115 seats and the Communist Party 13.

The new President of Parliament is to be elected tomorrow by secret ballot.

Zia plan for Pakistan faces a fresh delay

From Hasan Akhtar — Islamabad, Nov 16

President Ziaul-Haq today indicated that his plan to introduce a controlled political system in Pakistan may be further delayed.

General Zia has been talking of establishing a *majlis shura* (federal advisory council) of nominated people for over a year. Last month he said the *majlis*, which would serve as a substitute parliament, would be formed in November.

But today he told journalists that its formation might be delayed until early next month, giving rise to speculation that not all members of the junta are unanimous on its formation, its responsibilities and its members.

The President seemed confident of his scheme succeeding sooner rather than later although he said he had to hold further talks with his military governors and federal and provincial ministers on its proposed members. He said they had to be carefully screened to ensure they worked for his Government's objectives.

Their number may be about 200 in the first instance which might be raised to 300 subsequently. The *majlis* might be bicameral, in line with the defunct parliament.

While General Zia continues to push forward with this idea political leaders have demanded that he should resume dialogue with leaders of public opinion and abandon the formation of a handpicked *majlis*. Even some conservative newspapers have warned him against arbitrary political decisions and specially against any attempt to change the 1973 constitution.

General Zia at a press conference in Lahore yesterday and during his talk with journalists here today ruled out general elections and a suggested round table conference

He seemed to be confident of holding on to his position despite threats by a few political groups to wage a joint struggle for democracy. He appears to have sensed the total disarray into which the political party leaders have fallen.

□ The Libyan Government is said to have agreed to repatriate to Pakistan all its nationals who were recruited some time ago for security work in Libya but who became dissatisfied with the jobs assigned to them there.

About 3,000 Pakistanis, mostly former members of the armed forces, were recruited for security jobs.

Shaikh Mujib's home

Dust and desolation in a house of death

From Our Own Correspondent, Dacca, Nov 16

A servant turns the key and the doors creak open. Shoes are removed, as at a shrine, and bare feet leave prints in thick dust. Smashed pictures hang awry and bullet holes pock cobwebbed walls. Nothing has been disturbed since the murders six years ago and the rooms of death have the gloom and stillness of a crypt.

This is the house of Shaikh Mujib ur-Rahman, founder of Bangladesh and national hero, whose spirit was so constantly evoked in the recent presidential election that, like the late President Zia, he became a kind of participant.

Here, in the small hours of August 15, 1975, he and seven members of his family were killed by young Army officers.

The assassins believed the corruption, nepotism and authoritarianism of the Shaikh's regime had gone too far. By destroying his family they sought to prevent anyone inheriting the influence his name carried. The coup was another bloody episode in the infant nation's short and brutal history.

Since that day upstairs rooms in the large, tree-shaded house have been untouched. They are padlocked and their contents lie under a coating of dust. In the Shaikh's room the bedding lies in disarray. Family pictures curl and fade, and dust dulls the colours of a pipe rack, cosmetics, a bottle of aftershave, a badminton racket and three bedside telephones.

On the floor lies the Meccano box that belonged to the nine-year-old son who died in the corner of the room along with another son and two daughters-in-law. A brother of the Shaikh was shot in a bathroom. Another son was killed as he telephoned for help. Outside the bedroom, where the wall is pierced by holes, is the place where the Shaikh's wife fell.

The rooms of two newly-married sons ar also untouched and eerily still. There are wedding presents, pictures of football teams and copies of sports magazines.

The Shaikh's study downstairs is still used, but the bullet holes in pictures and walls have not been repaired. Throughout the house are dozens of glass cases containing models of boats. Symbols of the Awami League which the Shaikh led.

The Shaikh was shot at the top of a stairway which still bears the decorations painted for the sons' weddings. He fell to the bottom and the place is covered by a framed Bangladesh flag. The doorway through which he emerged to see his killers is framed with black ribbon.

The assasins failed to wipe out the entire family. Two daughters were not at home. One of them, Hasina, is now President of the Awami League and, as she has shown in the election, the Mujib name remains a force. She has been given the title of Shaikh, normally held by men.

She and party workers use the ground floor rooms of the house, but, I was told, the upstairs rooms will always remain undisturbed as a memorial.

Italian party looks to youth

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Nov 16

The Christian Democratic Party's national executive meets tomorrow for a session which the leadership asserts, will prepare the ground for a decisive turn in the fortunes of Italy's biggest party.

The executive is due to discuss preparations for a national assembly convoked for November 25 which will have the task of preparing the party's renewal.

Signor Flaminio Piccoli, the party's general secretary, promises change. Even more ambitiously, he writes today in his party's newspaper *Il Popolo* of the prospect he sees for "planetary democracy" based on a new international peace movement. He was enlarging on an idea he had first put forward shortly before his surprising visit last week to the Vatican for breakfast with the Pope.

The element of surprise was that a meeting which presumably was intended to remain secret was made public. The news emerged from the vatican two days after it took place, while the Christian Democratic Party was still denying any knowledge of it.

The party's assembly will not have to deal with electing new leaders: that will have to await the national congress in the spring. But the demand will no doubt be strong for introducing some mechanism by which the impatient younger generations can be allowed more weight in the conduct of policy, and, of course, in the rewards of political power.

Malaysia angrily fights legacy of British colonialist attitudes

From David Watts, Kuala Lumpur, Nov 16

For Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamed, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, familiarity breeds resentment — resentment for all the years he believes Britain took for granted the people of its former colony and its vast wealth of rubber, tin and palm oil.

Malaysia wants to be treated for what it is — a member of that newly-recognized aristocracy of nations, the raw materials producers — taking control of its birthright. For that reason and a host of other slights, Malaysia's latest dispute with Britain is developing into a boil which will require all Whitehall's skills to lance.

Dr Mahathir's decision to scrutinize all British tenders for government contracts is likely to cost Britain millions of pounds of exports in the short-term alone. Malaysia will only buy British as a last resort. Already quite a number of British contracts have been rejected, according to the Prime Minister.

"It looks as though it is going to go on for a long time . . . but certainly the privileged position of the British in this country is gone for ever", Dr Mahathir said in an interview. "We will buy British when it is absolutely necessary, when your prices and services are way ahead, but otherwise I think we will show a definite preference for non-British sources."

It is estimated that about a third of Britain's exports to Malaysia go to the government sector. Last year total exports were worth more than £224m.

The most immediate causes of Malaysia's ire are perceived as the increase in university fees for non-EEC students; the wrangle over air traffic rights with the national airline; what is regarded as the patronizing way that British ministers and the press treat Malaysia, and the change in Stock Exchange rules to prevent dawn raids after the recent purchase by Malaysia of the Guthrie estates. Dr Mahathir wants to see a "radical change in Britain's approach to these issues".

The change in Stock Exchange rules has particularly angered Dr Mahathir. Ministerial visits and explanations have failed to convince the Prime Minister that Britain did not change the rules of the capitalist game once the game began to go against it.

The Guthrie Corporation's takeover brought allegations of "back-door nationalization" from the British press which have pained the Malaysians. "We were not doing anything more than going to the market to buy things that are being sold—willing buyer, willing seller—and to take action to stop that I think is very wrong."

Dr Mahathir believes that the British decided to take measures to prevent such takeovers after the purchase of another big estate company, Sime Darby: "Then there was nothing done for quite some time, but it was immediately after the takeover of Guthrie that they rather hurriedly went through the process."

The real sting for Dr Mahathir and his Cabinet colleagues in the United Malay National Organization is that the earlier sale of the Dunlop estates to a Chinese group flouted Malaysia's new economic policy, which seeks to enhance Malays economically vis-à-vis the Chinese.

In his political treatise, *The Malay Dilemma*, first published 11 years ago and banned in Malaysia until this year, Dr Mahathir lays part of the blame for the Malays' economic backwardness on the British, who used the Chinese to develop the country while ignoring the Malays except for using them as bureaucrats and administrators. It is this that makes many believe Dr Mahathir, the first Malaysian Prime Minister not to have had a British education, will not be quickly turned from his anger.

PREVIEW OF DANISH POLL TODAY

From Christopher Follett
Copenhagen, Nov 16

Municipal elections throughout Denmark tomorrow are expected to give an accurate indication of voting trends in the general election on December 8.

The Social Democratic minority government of Mr Anker Joergensen, Prime Minister in three successive administrations since 1975, fell last Thursday after barely 25 months in office.

Its defeat came on a parliamentary motion, tabled by centrist parties and backed by the opposition right, calling for the withdrawal of a scheme to use interest from pension funds and insurance companies as compulsory investment capital for industry, housing and agriculture.

In both polls the main protagonists are, on the one side the Social Democrats, the largest single party in Danish politics, and on the other the rightist Venestre (Liberals) and Conservative parties.

The latest opinion polls predict a swing to the right with the Social Democrats, who won 37 per cent of the vote in the last local government elections in 1978, securing only 33 per cent

Sri Lanka welcomes colourful newspaper

From Donovan Moldrich, Colombo, Nov 16

A new English morning daily newspaper, *The Island*, commenced publication today and was snapped up as eagerly as a Sunday edition which began publication on October 4.

The Island and its Sinhalese language equivalents are owned and controlled by Mr Upali Wijewardene, Sri Lankas first multi-millionaire, who makes no secret of his ambitions to be finance minister in the next united National Party government and later to succeed Mr J R Jayewardene as President.

Sri Lanka now has five English dailies which are published by four newspaper groups, two of which are controlled by the Government, which also enjoys a monopoly of radio and television.

Readers who have had to endure the conformity of the Government controlled media have welcomed the lavish colour of the new computer-set papers, published by Upali Newspapers, their reporting of scandals in high places and political gossip columns

Within four weeks of its first appearance, the Sunday edition of *The Island* claimed the biggest circulation of any English newspaper in Sri Lanka.

Prisoners of conscience



Indonesia:
Joesoef Ishak

By Caroline Moorehead

A publisher, journalist and former general secretary of the Asian African Journalists' Association, Joesoef Ishak is being held incomunicado at Guntur, the headquarters of Jakarta's military police.

He has been in detention since October 4, when he was arrested not long after his most prominent author, Pramoedya Ananta Toer, gave a lecture at the university on "the attitude and role of intellectuals in Indonesia".

Until the mid-sixties Joesoef Ishak was on the editorial board of Jakarta's main Christian daily paper, the *Merdeka*. In 1968 he was arrested as part of a military move against anyone suspected of left-wing sympathies. Held without charge or trial in prison in Jakarta he was finally released in 1975.

Since all former political detainees find it impossible to return to regular secure jobs, Joesoef Ishak was unable to resume his career in journalism. Instead, in 1980, he and another former political detainee set up a publishing company, Hasta Mitra.

They proceeded to publish two historical novels by Pramoedya Ananta Toer, also a former political prisoner, who had written them while on the prison island of Buru.

In May this year the Government, having summoned Joesoef Ishak on several occasions for interrogation suddenly banned the novels. But it was not until the author's lecture that they arrested him, together with his son Verdi, a student at the university, and three other students as well as Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

The others have all subsequently been released.

Polish refugees wait in hope

From David Blow, Vienna, Nov 16

Janusz and Barbara and their four children — the eldest is 15, the youngest one and a half — share a room with well over 100 other people like them. Their only privacy is provided by a blanket between their two-tier bunk-beds. They are Polish refugees waiting at the refugee camp at Traiskirchen, just outside Vienna, until another country agrees to take them in.

Janusz is an electrical engineer hoping to take his family to Australia. He has submitted his application to the Australian authorities and must now wait until he is called for an interview. He and his family have been living in the camp now for three months and expect to have to stay at least another three.

Considering the strain imposed by the conditions in which they live, the endless waiting and the uncertainty about their future, all the family members are astonishingly patient and cheerful. However, when I asked their 10-year-old son Darek what he thought about going to Australia, he said that he was just counting the days.

Janusz and Barbara and their children are among more than 25,000 refugees who have been granted temporary asylum in Austria. Two-thirds of these are Polish, the next largest groups being the Czechoslovaks, Romanians and Hungarians. The Poles are now coming in at the rate of up to 250 a day and the flow is almost certain to increase during the hard winter months ahead.

Few of the refugees want to stay in Austria. For most, the goal is the United States, Canada or Australia.

However, for a refugee to get accepted by one of these countries is not easy. One complicating factor is that the status of the Polish refugees in particular is uncertain: they do not fall easily within the terms of the Geneva Convention, which describes a refugee as someone who has been "persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or membership of a particular social group or political opinion".

Television

The mild monster

Dinosaurs have had a bad press. Not only would they almost certainly not have pursued Raquel Welch with carnivorous intent as Hollywood has suggested, but they were mild, peaceful creatures, not looking alike by any means, of considerable and developing intelligence, who would, but for unspeakable luck, have been around today.

The unspeakable luck was bad news for the dinosaurs but good news for us for, many scientists believe, had they stayed around the evolutionary options that culminated in homo sapiens might not have progressed. Only a dinosaur would think that a good thing.

It is not the luck of every species to have its name cleared after an interval of 65 million years and it has only happened to the dinosaurs because homo sapiens proved to be such an inquisitive and resourceful creature, too.

The Nobel prizewinner Luiz Alvarez began to look into the mystery surrounding the disappearance of dinosaurs as a kind of academic exercise when his geologist son, Walter, found a piece of rock with a mysterious layer of clay marking the boundary between two eras — the Cretaceous, wherein the dinosaur was all-powerful, and the Tertiary, when, the dinosaurs having perished, the other mammals got their chance.

The University of California at Berkeley lent its awesome resources to his efforts to establish how long the layer took to form and one thing led to another. It was discovered that 65 million years ago something from outer space struck the earth and produced a mechanism leading to a change in temperature, too much for the dinosaurs but comparatively benevolent to smaller mammals whose size made temperature changes less lethal.

This was the story which **Horizon**, which zealously ranges forwards and backwards in the good cause of reducing scientific illiteracy, brought to us on BBC2 last night. It was called *Death of the Dinosaurs* and, as you may have guessed, it was enthralling.

The comment in the narrative that, but for a catastrophic accident, such a creature might have been sitting in the White House or the Kremlin provided an interesting speculation but no conclusion as to whether the world would have been better off.

Dennis Hackett

Galleries

Scotland's enviable realities

The Realist Tradition

Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery

Milton Avery/ Markus Lüpertz/ Patrick Caulfield Prints

Waddington Galleries

Larry Rivers

Marlborough Fine Art

The major Scottish galleries have long had the slightly paranoid feeling that, whatever they do, they are bound always to come fairly low on the London critic's list of priorities. Except, of course, for the special case of the Edinburgh Festival, when a quick three-day whip-around can ease his conscience and let him feel that somehow he has, after all, done *his* duty by the arts north of the Border. Scotland is not altogether wrong to feel this: undeniably, to the London-based, it does seem a long way away (farther than Paris, for instance, and about as expensive to get to); the names and work of local artists tend to be unfamilar; and many shows anyway travel to London eventually, as with the fascinating Pringle show, which opened in Glasgow in August but, by degrees, will arrive in Bond Street next March.

Fortunately, the Scots are not being content just to grumble; at the monent they are making it really difficult for us to salve our consciences over the infrequency of our visits. Both Glasgow and Edinburgh have major shows, of European importance, which will, in the case of Edinburgh's Poussins, be seeable only in the one location, and, in the case of Glasgow's The Realist Tradition, be receiving its only exposure this side of the Atlantic at Kelvingrove after three showings in America, in Cleveland, Brooklyn and St Louis. Even the objection that neither of these reflects much on Scotland's glory does not hold water: the Scottish National Gallery happens to have an extraordinary holding of Poussins, both its own and on extended loan, which are the inspiration of the show, while Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery and the Burrell Collection have between them riches of nineteenth-century French art, particularly from the long-unfashionable, recently revalued realist tradition, which are or should be the envy of any other gallery in Britain.

These latter are very much to the fore in the *Realist Tradition* show (until January 4); since, as well as the pictures they lent to the American phase of the show's life, they have added to the Scottish version 16 more major canvases. As for the exhibition as a whole, it is necessary to state right away that the tradition in question is exclusively French, exclusively nineteenth century. That no doubt sounds rather remote, especially if one was half-expecting yet another demonstration of how recent photorealism comes out of a respectable twentieth-century tradition, or something of the sort. And indeed at first blush it must seem unlikely that visitors are going to get much immediate stimulation out of questions like Were the Impressionists *right?* Surely all of that has been decided so long ago, what more can we expect to learn on the subject?

Well, as it turns out, we have a lot. Obviously the Impressionists have had such a walkover, critically; since at least 1900 that the question of the propriety of on-the-spot painting, the validity of the momentary impression as compared with the carefully constructed studio work and all the rest of it, must be beyond question. But, though they were right, they were not necessarily the only ones who were right. And the uniqueness of their approach has been exaggerated by art history, building on the shaky foundation of contemporary art politics. There is not so much to choose always between Pissarro and Ribot, nor is it surprising that there were friendships across the supposed barrier, to such an extent that several Realist painters appear prominently in Impressionist paintings (Goeneutte in Renoir's *Moulin de la Galette*, Guillemet in Manet's *Le Balcon*).

All the same, there were decided differences of approach, particularly to landscape. The Realists on the whole got the worst of all worlds, being regarded by the Academics as dangerous moderns and political radicals, while by the Impressionists and their supporters they were thought much too conservative and retrograde. But one need only look at some of the landscapes they produced, like Cazin's *The Beach at Equihen* or Bonvin's *Street in Front of Léon Bonvin's House*, or even the Tate's very familiar Goeneutte, the ravishing *Boulevard de Clichy under Snow*, to see that in truth to nature and subtley of atmospheric effect they can as well justify their careful build-up and studio workmanship as the Impressionists can their more improvisatory approach. Nor, indeed, is it all that odd that Bastien-Lepage, the measured, constructive Realist par excellence, should have been the great source of inspiration to the classic generation of "English Impressionists" and their Scottish equivalents, the Kailyard School — even more so than any of the Impressionists proper. If you look carefully at the background of his astonishing London painting *The Bootblack* you can see that when he wanted to convey a flash of movement his meticulous methods could get as vivid results as any contemporary Impressionists could muster.

It is hard to know exactly how you would define the limits of the Realists as a school. The show covers a period from 1830 to 1900, and concentrates on painters with a particular penchant for social themes — which means in practice peasants and the urban working class. The distinction, actually, is rather artificial: Tissot, for example, though excluded no doubt on the grounds of his involvement with elegant society, seems to belong technically and emotionally to much the same world as the rest, while most of those whose works hinted at social protest also took time out on still lifes, portraits and landscapes which carry no message whatever. And some painters, like Fantin-Latour, seem to be included just because they are likable (though he is strangely represented by a very nasty and uncharacteristic flowerpiece from Barnard Castle which one trusts has been drastically over-cleaned), rather than because they obviously belong.

All the same, the image which emerges from the show as a whole is remarkably coherent, and very telling: there was another tradition in France, neither academic and *pompier* on the one hand, nor Impressionistic and revolutionary on the other, which had its own strength then and retains its value and interest now. If nothing else, we can learn the names of several once-famous and successful artists who are now relegated to the small print of the history books — Cazin of the powerful landscapes, painted largely for his own pleasure; Ribot of the miraculously simple, intense still lifes; Goeneutte; Bastien-Lepage — and, knowing them, look for their work again. It will be well worth the effort.

Back in London, several shows have opened which, though they are at various distances from anything one could with confidence call realism, at least belong to the generally representational side of twentieth-century painting. At Waddington's there are three shows, two of which certainly and the third arguably come under this heading. The selection of Milton Avery's paintings from between 1938 and 1962 shows this sunny artist at his best: brightly coloured landscapes, figure compositions, flowers and trees and rocks and nudes, all very easy to take but not so easy to leave behind you when you go. The comprehensive collection of Patrick Caulfield's graphics forms an invaluable supplement to the painting retrospective at the Tate — not least for showing the precise point of his painting on canvas when one might think that some more mechanical means would do as well. And Markus Lüpertz's brooding, expressionistic pictures, though few of them have definable figurative content, prove on examination to be selected from a long series he has been working on inspired by *Alice in Wonderland*, of all things. Not quite the Alice we are used to, but intriguing as a demonstration of how others see us. All three run until November 27.

At Marlborough Fine Art there is, until November 25, a show of recent work by Larry Rivers called, rather curiously, *The Continuing Interest in Abstract Art*. Of course, this is the last thing it exemplifies. The paintings are a series of self-portraits surrounded by tokens of friendship — letters and themes from other artists, photographs of friends and relations — or catching the artist at work, at play, or, in the case of *Boucher's Punishment*, fantasizing one supposes along lines suggested by the eighteenth-century master. There is a lot of humour about the pictures, and the studied casualness, leaving most of the large paintings looking like blown-up pages from a sketch or even a scrap book, has its charming side. True, nothing seems very substantial, even beneath the surface; but perhaps that does not matter so much, once in a while.

John Russell Taylor

Bastien-Lepage's "The London Bootblack": vivid result from meticulous method

Concerts

Springtime in imagination

LSO/Davis

Festival Hall

As a preliminary to recording Sir Michael Tippett's Triple Concerto in London this week, the London Symphony Orchestra featured it at their concert on Sunday, conducted as at its premiere by Sir Colin Davis, and with the same string soloists: Gyorgy Pauk, Nobuko Imai and Ralph Kirshbaum, who will all repeat it again on Friday night. The composer, meanwhile, is in the USA for concurrent performances of it in Pittsburgh and New York, testifying to the concerto's wide success in a short time.

It is certainly easy to come under its spell, even at first acquaintance. From out of his winter of *The Ice Break* and other works, Sir Michael emerged into a new springtime of musical imagination with this concerto. It has the deliquescent appeal of a master colourist, as well as a lyric poetry of ideas which are a delight to dwell upon, both instantly and in memory.

Some aspects put me in mind of Britten's *The Prince of the Pagodas*, not simply in the delicate timbres of the Balinese gamelan effects, but even in melodic outlines like the leading motif of the first movement, and the alto flute and brass writing in the second. To suggest these as a point of reference is not to deny the concerto's own originality, or the persuasive, wholly satisfying performance it was given by soloists and orchestra alike.

It shared the programme with Beethoven's ninth symphony, of which Sir Colin's interpretation continues to be one of the weightiest in momentum and expressive character, and longest in duration. On those terms, which for me make it over-portentous, it was splendidly played, not least in the slow movement, and sung with a fine fervour from the London Symphony Chorus in the finale. Here, too, there were clearly etched solo lines from Leona Mitchell, Linda Finnie, Charles Craig and John Shirley-Quirk (replacing an indisposed Robert Lloyd).

Noël Goodwin

Hoketus

Round House

From their name you might imagine that Hoketus were a group specializing in medieval music, but beware. The sweet sound of recorder and psaltery is not for them, nor should one be deceived by the presence of pan-pipes in the ensemble. Their music is violently, fiercely *of* the present day, loud to the point of pain, rudely stamped by the sound of amplified pianos, drums, saxophones and electric guitars. This is punk minimalism, the graceful wit of Steve Reich and the spectacular conceits of Philip Glass brought abruptly down to earth in the Netherlands.

Their programme on Sunday began, however, with an American piece, Frederic Rzewski's *Coming Together*, his gladdening and affirmative shout of protest at the Attica prison massacre of 1971. On record I have heard Hoketus give this a blistering performance, but here the bite was missing, largely because Rzewski himself delivered the text so flatly and doubtfully, as if he had lost confidence in his music's ability to comment on the noble, self-aware and determined words taken from a prisoner's letter.

Michael Nyman's *Think slow, act fast*, which followed, was engaging and playful in its ringing of changes on simple chord progressions, but I fear its pleasant impression has been largely battered out of my head by the group's *pièce de résistance*, Louis Andriessen's *Hoketus*, which gave them not only a name but a reason to exist. It is an exhausting machine of a piece, and they play it with electric affirmation, even a kind of virtuosity. Yet it is a sad and numbing experience to see a dozen people tying themselves to so brutish a treadmill, and tearing the eardrums out of their audience.

Since Hoketus are taking this programme all over the country during the next couple of weeks, I am in the unusual position of being able to offer not only a mild recommendation but also a health warning. Try them, but take some earplugs.

Paul Griffiths

Colin Davis: momentous

Philharmonia/ Sawallisch

Albert Hall

Even the most devout of German Requiem admirers have on occasion been heard to mutter that Brahms's masterpiece could have ended a movement or two sooner. For all its melodic and harmonic sumptuousness, the work's Teutonic solidity can make concentration difficult for non-German audiences.

Wolfgang Sawallisch's performance with the Philharmonia was anything but ponderous; his tempi were moderate to fast and yet each movement unfolded expressive detail to an extent all too rarely heard. In this, his insights were realized by the Philharmonia Chorus at their confident best; their passages of unaccompanied singing were moments of great eloquence.

In terms of phrasing, they were more consistent than the baritone solo, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau. Possibly he was exaggerating his declamation to fill the cavernous space of the Albert Hall, but the result was often surprisingly unmusical; just occasionally a phrase emerging from nowhere would be moulded with all the old Fischer-Dieskau mastery.

The soprano solo "Ye now have sorrow" undoubtedly calls for some portamento, but sopranos are often unable to resist the temptation to join up all the gaps in the melodic line. Julia Varady had the control to produce some subtle and beautiful phrases, but a touch more self-restraint would have enhanced their impact.

Brahms's Serenade No 2 in A major provides an ideal foil to the Requiem; both works are serene, the former in its relaxed *Gemutlichkeit* the latter in its consolation earned through suffering. Wolfgang Sawallisch's interpretation was again on the brisk side, but without any suggestion of it being a workaday performance. Let us hope it will not be so long before Mr Sawallisch visits us again.

Barry Millington

New Budapest Quartet

Wigmore Hall

As Britain's Haydn Society had a hand in presenting the new Budapest String Quartet on Sunday afternoon, the choice of Mozart's G major quartet, K387, as opening work was apt. The players could scarcely have forgotten that it was the first of the six quartets dedicated by Mozart to Haydn with an imagination revitalized by the older composer's six Russian quartets of 1781.

The performance gave clear indication of this Hungarian group's potential. After 10 years together their ensemble was sure; of course they could risk a true *molto allegro* for the fugal finale. As musicians they were attentive to dynamics and respectful of period convention. What they lacked, apart from a certain tonal lustre, was the ability to suggest that the music was a fresh discovery, that they had just fallen in love with Mozart all over again.

Bartok's fourth quartet was accorded central place of honour, not surprisingly in a recital billed as a commemoration of his centenary. If, 53 years on, its audacities no longer shock, they can still startle. But, operating within a somewhat limited dynamic range, this group scarcely released quite enough of the savagery for the veiled and spectral to come in sharp enough contrast. The compensation was that with one's ear not too caught up in sonority per se, and nerves never strained by tension at breaking point, the work's extraordinary underlying thematic unity and formal logic came across with uncommon clarity. Moreover, the *stealthy* brilliance of the second movement was as well controlled as the slow movement was sensitively shaded.

Finally, Brahms's first quartet in C minor, its two central movements suitably gentle (even if the viola stole attention from the leader in the main theme of the scherzo) but the two flanking movements needing more rhythmic aplomb and fierier tone in climaxes.

Joan Chissell

Dance

Living history of Canadian ballet

Napoli

O'Keefe Centre, Toronto

"Find the Founder" was the party game proposed for the special performance of their new *Napoli* given by the National Ballet of Canada in Toronto on the thirtieth anniversary of the company's debut. It was an open secret that Celia Franca had turned down an invitation to play one of the small roles for this occasion, but had said she would just walk on as one of the crowd. Well, there was not much difficulty in recognizing that handsome profile even under a light disguise of widow's weeds, as she crossed the Naples quayside in the opening scene, and the applause that greeted her was justified for the woman who gave Canada a ballet company of world class.

How many people in that audience remembered, I wonder, that Franca's successor as director of the company, Alexander Grant, had his first created role in Celia Franca's earliest ballet, *Khadra*, at Sadler's Wells in 1946? Grant, too, is back on stage in *Napoli*, playing one of the comic leads, the macaroni seller Giacomo, and for the birthday gala he was joined by another star, better known for more serious roles: Erik Bruhn, hiding *his* classic profile under a curly wig and an enormous false nose, and throwing himself with superb comic gusto into the part of the lemonade seller Peppo.

There were other names from the company's history back in the cast list for the occasion. Yves Cousineau temporarily vacated his professor's chair in the thriving dance department at Toronto's York University to show an unmatched benign authority as Fra Ambrosio. Lois Smith, the National Ballet's first ballerina, brought comic zest to the usually tiny part of Giovanina, which in this production is enlarged and needs twinkling heels as well as sparkling eyes, as she leads off the famous Tarantella.

Add the presence of Niels Bjorn Larsen, who played Peppo in other performances but switched to the street singer for the gala, and you may wonder how the actual dancers fared with so much comic and dramatic talent competing for the limelight. With Peter Schaufuss, who also produced the ballet, playing Gennaro, Veronica Tennant as Teresina, and all four of the company's other ranking ballerinas taking part in the celebrated *pas de six*, the answer is — not at all badly, thank you.

Schaufuss described and defended the changes he planned from the traditional version in a *Times* interview last July. I must admit to serious reservations about his ideas in Act II, even though I can understand why he adopted them. I would bet that his will prove the most radically rethought of the four new *Napoli* productions announced for the present season (the others are to be in Copenhagen, Leningrad and Malmo).

In effect, Schaufuss has turned most of the second act into a dream sequence. Gennaro arrives in the Blue Grotto to save his lost love from a fate worse than drowning, and promptly falls asleep. The usual events of Teresina being turned into a naiad by the sea-god Golfo, and rescued thanks to the divine power of a medallion showing the Madonna, then occur only as his vision, and at the end Teresina (who has been in another part of the grotto) returns to waken him for their escape.

That neatly sidesteps the problem of making a modern audience believe in supernatural beings and a conflict between good and evil, but at the expense of taking the heart out of the action, since Gennaro no longer acutally does anything very positive to win his bride. It also seems to me that the extra dances Schaufuss has added for the principals during the vision scene are conscientious rather than inspired in their pastiche of Bournonville's original style.

It has to be said, however, that he has brought off the dramatic effects mostly rather well; an exception is Teresina's first transformation, from human to naiad, which goes for almost nothing, but her return to human form, with instantaneous costume change, gets applause every night. He has invented a splendidly effective new trick, too, for the end of the dream, whereby Gennaro seems to be hurled into a fissure at one side of the stage, only to be seen immediately stretched out asleep on the opposite side.

Schaufuss has succeeded in adapting the busy action of the opening scene so that, while staying true to the spirit of the original, it carries in the vast spaces of the O'Keefe Centre. No mean feat, that, especially as David Walker's fussy and too elaborate designs muddle the stage picture.

In the last act, Schaufuss lets the exuberant dancing speak for itself. His main contribution is reinforcing the general air of jollity by having Giacomo and Peppe, after their humiliation, come bouncing back to join in the finale.

He also, having decided (like others before him) to use the showpiece duet from another of Bournonville's ballets, *Flower Festival at Genzano*, to provide extra dancing for the principals, integrates it better than usual by splitting up its sections and insinuating them piecemeal among the solos of the *pas de six*. Even the strictest purist could hardly object to that, as the solos themselves were added to the ballet by Hans Beck after Bournonville's death.

Schaufuss's dancing has the immense energy and joyfulness he has made characteristically his own. For the time being, the National Ballet would find it tricky to perform the ballet without his presence, since Raymond Smith, who also took the part, has the energy but not the joy, and makes little of the character. However, he is young, and other soloists, notably Kevin Pugh and David Nixon, show both ability and promise.

Karen Kain was the first-night Teresina; she and Veronica Tennant, who danced the anniversary gala, both perform it prettily although with scope yet for more flair and depth. The outstanding performance in that role came from a guest, Elisabetta Terabust. She must, I believe, be the first Italian ballerina ever to play the part, and her interpretation showed clearly just how closely the choreographer had observed his models when creating the ballet under the inspiration of a sojourn in Naples.

Terabust (actually from Varese, and brought up in Rome, but with a Neapolitan father) totally transforms herself from the gentle creature we have seen in other ballets. Her Teresina has a street-corner shrewdness, a tough and witty way with unwanted suitors, and a robust ability to look after herself; all of which only adds to an adorable natural charm.

There was much carping in Toronto before the premiere (and some after it) about the idea of putting on the first American production of an unfamiliar classic rather than a new work, and about the cost of the production, said to be half a million dollars. But the National Ballet has cause to be proud of a work that enlarges its dancers' experience, sends audiences home obviously happy, and (whatever quibbles one has about some of its decisions) has been thoughfully prepared and built to last.

John Percival

The energy and joy of Schaufuss's Gennaro



Country fashion by Suzy Menkes

Land-Rover Chic

Something is stirring deep in the furrowed ridges of earth brown corduroy, among the speckled acres of checked tweed and under the mud-beige flats of the trench mac. A sharper sense of style and design is appearing in the traditional country clothes that I believe passionately are the real strength of British fashion.

Like a prophet without honour, the British Look has been much better appreciated outside our own country for the last 15 years. While our city people have turned their back on tweeds, and country folk have covered their backs in quilted green nylon anoraks, other nations — notably the Americans and the Japanese — have taken over our country uniform. This has been gratifying for the export sales of British companies like Aquascutum and Burberry who have been deservedly honoured with the Queen's Award for Export Achievement. Back home this enormous (and most profitable) side of the British fashion industry has been considered stick-in-the-mud.

When I was literally stuck in the muddy fields around Newmarket last week, photographing the clothes on this page, I asked myself whatever happened to Land Rover Chic. Not one single person I saw during my day in racehorse country showed the thoroughbred style which is associated with country ladies. The twinset-and-tweed world of *To The Manor Born* seems to have been taken over by jeans and anoraks as surely as traditional pub pies have been supplanted by chicken-in-the-basket and ploughman's pizzas. In the past we might have blamed the classic fashion houses for failing to move with the mini-skirted or be-trousered times. But the formal empire of tweed suits has long been broken up like a well-ploughed field into separates.

Co-ordinated separates are the key to the best of the country clothes. This winter has seen the launch of two important new separates ranges: Viyella's Limited Edition, using high quality natural fabrics in a high fashion way, and Aquascutum's first-ever co-ordinated separates collection for winter. Related separates is the name used to describe the kind of outfits that mix-and-match but which are designed to work with the rest of your clothes.

Country Casuals, whose name epitomizes the clothes, are particularly good at producing a speckled print that goes with a boldly patterned shawl and blends with tweeds and plains without any of the clothes reeking of art and artifices. The doyenne of country clothes is Jaeger, which had the good sense to install designer David Watts in the early Sixties and to allow him to evolve the shapes and silhouettes of high fashion within a country framework.

Where are the other designers with their roots buried in the country tradition and their tendrils of style creeping over the classic collections? When I tried to uncover the designer behind the Burberry collections, I learnt that there is not one, at least, not one person in a design studio who works to innovate and elaborate on the basic Burberry theme. The best-selling, most instantly recognizable macintosh in the history of fashion, seems to have been an immaculate conception.

Some stylish separates — bermudas, culottes and knickerbockers — along with checked tweed trims and throw-over shawls, have now been introduced at the Scotch House. The revolution at the bottom half of the body should be especially welcomed, as it is below the waist that British classics are weakest. There is something very ageing about the school ma'am tweed skirts and box pleats that are mostly paired with well-cut and much more stylish top halves. I do not expect the knickerbockers and breeches of high fashion to be sold in-depth, but a good culotte skirt should be a classic and surely there is some demand for fashion's longer, fuller skirts?

What is lacking is not substance, but style. The classic clothes have the quality and the finish (and the linings) that my readers always claim to want, and at reasonable prices. Most women are more interested in finding well-cut clothes for every day than dresses for grand occasions, yet over the last ten years Britain has become the evening wear capital of the world. There are now more British designer names — like the Emanuels, Bruce Oldfield, Zandra Rhodes, Bill Gibb — making ball dresses than there are making woollies.

Country clothes are not just our heritage, they are perfectly tuned in colour, texture and weight to our climate and way of life. I just wish someone would ask British designers to beat their crinolines into ploughshares and to cut their way through the camel-hair, lambswool and tweed.



Above: Lovat-green Harris tweed jacket £97.50, matching tweed breeches with Dorcas tartan trim £46.25 and cream wool and cotton jabot blouse £19.75. Argyle check lambswool waistcoat by Pringle of Scotland £37, pheasant-feather pin £2.50. All from the Scotch House, Knightsbridge and Edinburgh. Sage green and brown cashmere muffler and tan leather belt by Mulberry both from Liberty. Ribbed tights by Elbeo. Khaki canvas country boots £29.99 from Russell and Bromley.









Above left: Petrol-green cord blouson jacket £55, Prince of Wales check tweed skirt. £35, cream lacy sweater £19.50, mosaic-print, frilled-collar blouse £27.50, pure-wool boldly printed shawl £16.50. All in related colours from Country Casuals, 146 Regent Street, and branches nationwide.

Above: Russet-check tweed overshirt £55, pheasant-brown cord skirt £39, earth-brown ribbed sweater £26 and checked shirt £24.50, all by Viyella Limited Edition collection from Liberty; Sharpes, Maidstone; Howells, Cardiff; Rackhams, Birmingham; Schofields, Leeds and Harrogate. Coles, Sheffield; Fenwick, Newcastle; Austin Reed, Perth. Russet-leather belt by Mulberry and floral-wool shawl £20 both from Liberty. String and leather gloves by Dents £15 at Army and Navy Stores, Owen Owen, Allders, Dingles.

Right: Raglan-sleeved navy jacket with scarlet or check lining £59, checked tweed skirt £57, check shirt £28 and navy, white and scarlet intarsia lambswool sweater £84, all at Aquascutum 100 Regent Street. Bow tie by Mulberry £10.95 from Liberty. Snowflake mittens by Dents £5.75 at Army and Navy Stores.

Photographs by Tony Boase.

Snippets

■ I may not be able to tell a golf ball from a typewriter, but when it comes to ski-ing, I know what I like. At last week's opening of Lillywhite's expanded empire, I made for the world of pistes and parkas, now boldly displayed on the second floor of the Piccadilly store. While the less-energetic members of the press ate a hearty breakfast to recover from the action-packed fashion show, I climbed the stairs — newly unveiled now that Lillywhites have taken over the old Criterion ballroom entrance.

In the ski department I found plenty of well-insulated clothes, especially chic all-in-one suits from Luhta and a whole range of puffy anoraks, waistcoats and coats. Padded-sleeve sweaters give a racy American baseball image to ski clothes, for the cheery red children's sweaters at £29.95 and the elegant Descente range for men and women.

For those who must play golf, and all the other Action Man pursuits such as jogging, boxing and cycling, the show offered an impressive selection of games-playing aids.

■ We have come a long way since we measured the chill of November by the size of our muffs. The Victoria and Albert Museum's Fashion Diary for 1982 (see right) would make an appealing and an instructive Christmas present for a modern girl.

Here is a dashing little lad decked out in a sailor suit and boots for a May stroll with his papa (his paunch pressed into a morning coat and a chimney stack hat above a solemn moustache.) There a French woman in the year of Waterloo stepping out in August with a bouquet of lilies weighing down her bonnet and a smothering of tassels at bust and knees.



The pre-war Parisian undies prove that there is nothing very new about body stockings, mini-slips or fancy stockings. But over those simple underpinnings, a 1914 mother helps her daughter decorate the Christmas tree in what now looks like full evening dress.

The V and A Fashion Diary, published by Alan Hutchinson; £5.95 from Harrods and Liberty, £4.95 to personal callers at the museum.

And you thought a shampoo cost too much . . .

The rapid emancipation of women in eastern Europe after the communist takeover has secured them equality in law — but not in the home. Though they can now toil in road gangs, work in factories, drive trams and compete with men for promotion, it is a dubious victory, for unlike their counterparts in the West, husbands have not been persuaded to take up any part of home duties.

The emancipation is strictly limited; women are left with the responsibility for running their homes and raising the children, and have to go out to earn wages.

They also find it hard to afford pleasures — some would say necessities — such as a shampoo and set. These differences between the living standards of women in western and eastern Europe have been highlighted by a report from, of all places, Budapest. The findings of the Central Service Industries Development Research Institute in Budapest have established that the cost of beauty, as well as consumer facilities, is more expensive in the East.

For a shampoo and set that costs under £5 in Britain, a Hungarian woman has to work 7½ hours. In East Germany it takes about the same. But in the other socialist countries women have to work more than a day to earn the cost of a visit to the hairdressers, according to Mrs Rozsa Sallai, a senior researcher at the institute.

In the Soviet Union it costs only three hours' work - if you manage to find one open after ordinary working hours. But the queues are so long that many working women forgo visits to the hairdresser, as my colleague Michael Binyon has recently reported from Moscow.

Dry-cleaning is far from cheap in the Soviet-block countries, where the service industries are supposed to be at the disposal of the masses. Mrs Sallai said: "In Yugoslavia, Hungary and Romania, it will take a consumer an average of three hours' work to pay for the cleaning of an overcoat, which is three times higher than in Britain of the United States".

Laundry charges are more reasonable. The cost of having a man's shirt laundered is 0.2 working hours in Hungary, but in Romania and Yugoslavia more than an hour. And that is just too much for a working woman who wants to keep her man tidy. So she just has to do it herself in the evening.

A woman's suit or a man's suit made to measure — a not-uncommon purchase in eastern Europe because of the poor range and quality of ready-to-wear clothes — will take an East German 40 hours' work and a Hungarian 50 hours' to earn. "Hungarian private tailors are not too expensive", according to Mrs Sallai. "But in Romania clothes are." What she omitted to include in her list is that a pair of women's shoes will cost the equivalent of nearly a month's work. And the shoes are as likely as not to fall apart within weeks because of bad workmanship.

Mrs Sallai says that in Hungary a session in a beauty salon can be bought for only 4.44 hours' wages. She comments that this is something the women of western Europe cannot emulate. But since a working girl in London can have a "standard facial" at Yardley's in New Bond Street for £7.50, the Hungarian researcher must have used Dickensian wages for her comparison.

"Consumer services have until now received significant state subsidies and only because of this was it possible to keep them on a relatively low-cost level in Hungary", she admits. But because of the effects of inflation and the mounting cost of energy and raw materials, the state is now removing its cushioning subsidies, exposing Hungarians to the chilling reality of a world in recession.

In a country where the average monthly salary is around 2,150 lei (£105), a washing machine costs the equivalent of £145 and a vacuum cleaner £40. But they are simply not available in the shops. A recent survey in Romania showed that most household appliances had disappeared from the market altogether or that their production had been severely curtailed. Officials in charge of the state trade network have said that part of the problem is that local industrial plants have been absorbed by large national enterprises, which simply scrapped the production of such household goods as unprofitable. The rigid, centrally-controlled communist economy either cannot be bothered to pay or is incapable of, catering for the masses. And the much-idealized heroic working woman pay the price.

The experiences of women tottering under this double burden in Soviet-style societies have been summed up Ms P. Jankauskiene, a Lithuanian bricklayer and feminist activist, in a satirical dialogue with a veterinary surgeon to whom she turns with her troubles. Her *cri de coeur*, was published by the *samizdat* Lithuanian journal, *Ausra* No 21.

In it, she tells the vet: "I hurry to and from work, running with my tongue hanging out as if I were a dog. I work like a horse all day long. Finally I am heading home, loaded with shopping bags and parcels. I slip out of the foodshop and, literally like a donkey, I cart everything home. There I start cooking supper and am as busy as a squirrel in the kitchen.

"Then my husband comes home. He is sullen and only mutters angrily: 'What have you been doing, you cow, that supper isn't ready yet?' Not wanting an argument, I remain silent like a fish . . .

"Later in the evening, my husband hauls himself to bed and says: 'Come to me kitten'. . . And I, like a sheep, without a word, drag myself to him.

"So what do you say, Veterinary, you who are a specialist of four-legged creatures, what kind of animal am I, anyway?" And the vet replies: "You are a genuine Soviet woman".

Gabriel Ronay

Britain's future: why the illusion pedlars have had their day

The mould that needs breaking in our society is not the one shaping left and right. That was always a bogus way of looking at British politics.

It is the pattern of advance followed by retreat to illusion, the dispiriting routine during too much of post-war government, from which we need to break out. The central question at this critical juncture is whether this break with the past will now occur, or whether the political pressures for an easier life, whether manifested in a new political grouping or a reversal of policy or any other form, are going to prevail once again.

It would be miserably normal for them to do so. A good many people clearly expect that they will. Yet for reasons that go back long before the start of the present Government I believe they could prove remarkably and refreshingly wrong.

What reasons? The first, as I tried to argue in a book published earlier this year (and reviewed by Ronald Butt on this page) lies in the deep change in opinion and outlook which has indubitably come over our society in the last decade — a change which makes the well-intentioned pre-war and then post-war search by politicians for the middle ground between the interests of capital and organized labour no longer worth pursuing.

Why? Because labour increasingly owns the capital; the workers *are* the investors. Anyone scampering for that kind of middle ground will find that it has largely vanished. The property-owning democracy has grown in its place, and is being further nourished by this Government.

The second reason for believing things will now be different lies in the trade union movement. The idea of an understanding or contract between the political leaders of the trade union movement and the government of the day is now no longer credible. Indeed it was noticeable in the recent censure debate on the Government that the line from Mr Foot which got the biggest guffaw on all sides was the one which began with a promise of a new understanding with the trade unions, which would somehow deliver the goods as never before.

If there is a learning curve up which the British public have travelled fast it is this one. To compare the irreverent reception for such ideas now with the awed attitudes of the commentators towards social contracts and the like a few years back is to realise what a very long way we have come from the mid-1970s obsession with all-embracing incomes policies and deals.

People may go on talking "incomes policy" language. But no one can now seriously believe there is an escape route that way.

Third, contrary to much of Fleet Street rhetoric, the battle about monetarism is not only over but has been over for several years. The Labour government was converted in the late 1970s; most other governments round the industrial world have rarely followed any other course.

As far as one can read the Social Democrats, they too, recognize the need for sensible monetary policies. Of course there is room for debate about the precise definition of the Government's borrowing requirement and the current/capital mix within it. But the intellectual argument about the paramount need for responsible fiscal and monetary policies is settled.



by David Howell

There is a fourth reason for believing that for once soft option politics are not going to prevail — either now or when the general election comes — which has newer origins.

The unemployment levels are appalling and there is no magic button to press to bring them down quickly. I suspect that this is now very widely understood, even though the understanding has only taken hold recently and has had to emerge amid much deceptive talk of "cures" alleged to be easily available, if only the policy were changed.

There have been two especially misleading myths to demolish. The first was that reflation generally could do something about unemployment generally. There are one or two at Westminster who continue to assert this but it has the sound of ritual about it and one wonders whether they now even believe themselves.

The second diversion from reality is more subtle. It is that a number of important capital projects should be pushed ahead, not because they are economically worthwhile but because it is claimed they pave the way to job creation.

Of course it would be good to see further profitable capital investment taking place, just as it would be good to see existing plant and equipment being worked more productively with less overmanning. Our competitors are using the recession to pour capital into new equipment and new processes in readiness for the upturn. To keep in the van we have to do the same.

There may also be some bigger projects coming along with a good prospective rate of return — for which it therefore ought to be possible to organize finance in a way which avoids stretching the Government's credit. These may marginally help employment for a while, mostly in the construction industry.

But to associate these with beckoning hopes of massive job creation is to play Pied Piper tunes, catchy and enticing, but utterly deceiving and leading nowhere.

Where new investment and new jobs do perhaps ride closer together is in the world of smaller business. Indeed it could be argued that in a sense a huge "capital project" is already on its way, helped by government guarantee, in the form of hundreds of new business start-ups.

The energetic junior ministers at the Department of Industry who run the Business Opportunities Programme backed by highly attractive tax concessions, are probably doing more for new employment, as well as for the future resilience and performance of the economy, than the whole state sector put together.

No party going into the next election promising an "answer" to unemployment, whether through reflation, massive capital programmes or any other wand-waving will be believed. A decade ago it might have been different. But today the realities are clearer. Respect will be reserved for those politicians who show that they have analysed and begun to understand the now totally different nature of the unemployment problem and its intricate component parts. The illusion pedlars, the people with a "solution" to unemployment, just like the people with a "formula that really works" for pay, belong to an easier — and more gullible — past.

But nor will any party be believed — or respected — which ducks its commitments. The commitments resting on Conservatives now are to support policies which ram home economic realism, put tomorrow's investment in front of today's appetites and reject appeasement of low productivity and inefficiency wherever it occurs.

If the country sticks behind these clear aims then we really could see a break in the negative pattern of one-term government and the emergence of a second strong Conservative administration in the latter half of the 1980s, with the opportunity to see its policies through. That indeed will be a splintering of the mould.

Contrary to much received wisdom I think this unusual turn of events is growing more and more likely.

The author is Secretary of State for Transport



Menachem Begin: the time for concessions is over

The risk Israel runs in making peace

Is Israel afraid of peace? Is the time for Israeli concessions to the Arabs really over, as the Begin Government has said repeatedly, in answer to the West's interest in the "Saudi peace plan"? If so, are the Israelis going to isolate themselves from their best friends by adopting a "rejectionist" policy in relation to the Palestinian question and to further negotiations for a global peace, just as the Palestinian and Arab extremists of the "rejectionist front" continue to refuse accepting the existence of the state of Israel?

Such questions are being asked in the West, and they are asked in a mood of increasing annoyance with Israel's uncompromising attitude. In order to explain it, some impatient western observers talk about Israel's "anxiety neurosis" and feel that Israel's present policy can be explained only as an expression of a "pathological" state of mind of the Israeli nation as a whole.

If this were the case, there would be reason to despair that a solution could ever be found to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Any solution will demand a rational approach to the whole problem and require negotiations and compromises. Are the Israelis too irrational, too paralysed by fears about their own survival, to make such negotiations and compromises at all possible?

I am not sure that anybody could say, with any assurance, what is Israel's present state of mind: after all, just a few months ago results of the Israeli elections proved that the nation is deeply divided in two halves on most fundamental issues of foreign, and domestic policy. Which is the "real" Israel? The two equally massive demonstrations which closed, in successive evenings, the electoral campaigns of Menachem Begin's Likud and Shimon Peres' Labour Party could only prove the deep anxiety and the troubled and divided state of mind of the Israelis when they had to make fundamental choices about their future; but there was nothing irrational in that.

Of course, the uniqueness of Israel's condition remains: only in the case of Israel can one imagine that a mistake in the conduct of foreign policy by the government could involve risks for the very survival of the state. There remains a unique existential dimension to anything that concerns Israel. The Israelis, indeed the Jews all over the world, cannot but see, in this unique situation of physical and historical danger, the continuation of that other unique historical event which was the Holocaust: the near-extermination of the Jewish people just one generation ago, after 2,000 years of unceasing persecutions.

'The elections proved that the nation is divided on most basic issues of foreign policy. . . But all Jews fear a continuation of the Holocaust'



Shimon Peres: campaign revealed anxieties

But the awareness of the uniqueness of the Jewish and Israeli "human condition" is just a recognition of facts which are real and undeniable: it would be irrational not to accept them as promises of any political initiative by the government which is responsible for the defence and survival of Israel. This need not lead, however, to irrational policies, or to a refusal by Israel of compromises and negotiations.

Whatever Israel does or does not, the risks are there and they are the same: a renewal of the ever-present danger of another Holocaust, as Premier Begin never tires of repeating. Nothing but the exercise of reason, however, can tell us whether there are greater risks in Begin's present uncompromising and ambitious policy, or in an opposite policy of concessions and negotiations.

Begin himself, as a matter of historical truth, was the Israeli leader who, in spite of his religious and mystical view of the ties between the Jewish people and the land of Israel, has made most concessions and taken the greatest risks, by accepting the return to Egypt of the whole of Sinai, as a *quid pro quo* for a peace treaty which, despite all possible reassurances, will remain, after all, just a piece of paper.

By so doing, Begin has proved that there is no *a priori* justification for identifying a "policy of survival" for Israel with a policy of refusal, by Israel, of concessions to the Arabs. He himself has already chosen once such a policy of concessions as the best way to survival. In saying, now, that the time for concessions is over, he may be right, or he may be wrong: but only a rational discussion of the whole problem can tell us where the truth lies.

Personally, I happen to be one of those (at least half the people of Israel, apparently) who believe that the time for negotiations and concessions is not over, and that the survival of Israel still demands compromises and renunciations, by both the Israelis and the Arabs. But I also believe that the present stiffening of Israel's policy must be understood and explained in political terms, with a political analysis of the reasons, good or bad, which are behind it. It is not necessary to invoke the existence of anything pathological to explain Begin's policies.

Actually, Begin has both good and bad reasons for saying "no more concessions". His ideal remains that of making a *fait accompli* of Israel's creeping annexation of the occupied territories. I and others believe that he is wrong in thinking that this can be done. But in order to convince Begin that his present path is the most dangerous and that the road to Israel's survival and peace must still cross over many bridges towards the Arabs and the Palestinians, the West will have to be better aware of how risky this road remains for Israel and will have to recognize that there are also good reasons for Israel's diffidence.

Even the Saudi plan dares not say openly that Israel must be recognized and includes demands which would *de facto* lead, if accepted as a whole, to the destruction of Israel.

In spite of that, the Saudi plan is a step in the good direction and negotiations on it should not be blindly rejected by Israel. But if the West does not realize and recognize that Israel is in need of greater reassurances (the Europeans in particular seem to be blind to this need, which makes any European initiatives obnoxious in Israeli eyes) it will not be possible to convince Israel that the risks involved in a policy of negotiations and concessions, though real and great, are less serious than those involved in an over-ambitious policy of annexation and "no concessions".

Arrigo Levi

The first of a three part series on censorship and the denial of human rights

Ten years' hard labour for free speech

A magazine devoted to reporting and bypassing censorship, in common with famine charities and human rights groups, feels a little ambivalent about *celebrating* birthdays. Can they enjoy the spectacle of their subject matter stubbornly refusing to fade away in the face of their scrutiny, asks George Brock. Reaching its fiftieth issue this week, *Index on Censorship* goes boldly for celebration: a bumper issue marks 10 years of life. Their writers reflect on censors, the men who pursue a dream as elusive as the perpetual motion machine: their attempts to control literature are as unlikely to succeed, but they keep trying.

Index *was* born with the necessary combination of push and patience: it sees few tangible results, save testimonials from grateful readers who read in it or publish what they cannot read or publish anywhere else. The Lithuanian playwright Jonas Jurasas, whose work *Index* published when his career had been shut down in his own country, said that the magazine was "a small boat which rescued me from a stormy sea".

The growing crew of the boat have notched up some journalistic coups: Solzhenitsyn's letter to Soviet leaders in 1975, the first publication of the Chinese human rights manifesto. It has been a literary catalyst: an open letter to the Argentinian junta inspired Morris West's novel *Proteus* and he gave the magazine £10,000. Tom Stoppard wrote his play for cast and symphony orchestra, *Every Good Boy Deserves Favour* after reading Victor Fainberg's account of his confinement in Soviet psychiatric hospitals.

We begin a trio of contributions to *Index's* fiftieth edition with a memorandum from the Devil's Advocate, alias South African Novelist Dan Jacobson:

Censors, sense and nonsense

INDEX on CENSORSHIP

To The Editors
Index on Censorship

Ladies and Gentlemen:

You will forgive me if I do not join the throng of well-wishers who are celebrating the publication of the fiftieth issue of your journal. Those of us who are concerned above all else with fostering literature do not feel the occasion to be one for congratulations. On the contrary. We can only deplore the fact that a journal so resolutely opposed to all forms of political censorship has managed to survive for so long, and has even managed to prosper in however modest a fashion.

Unlike your supporters, we know that political censorship of just the right degree of severity is almost indispensible to the production of literature of the highest order. It is universally admitted that in the history of English poetry and drama the achievements of the Elizabethan age have never been surpassed; that was a period of strict government control of printers, preachers and playhouses.

It would also be agreed that nineteenth century Russia produced the greatest series of novels the world has ever seen; that too was an age in which writers and writing were held firmly in the grip of the censor. If we look around the world today can we deny that many of the most interesting books to come our way derive from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Latin America and South Africa? So why do we persecute censors? Why do we not applaud them for what they are doing on our behalf? Why do we not establish a journal in which they can read of one another's efforts, and draw encouragement from one another's example?

As a reasonable man, and as a lover of literature, I agree that the power of the censor, if it is completely unchecked, can become destructive in its effects. (This is true of course of all worldly power; it is true even of the power of the One I serve.) As a humane man, I am not proposing that writers be gassed or shot, as they were in the days of Hitler and Stalin, or even that they be imprisoned for indefinite periods. But as a reader, I have too much respect for our writers' perversity of spirit and tenacity of purpose to deny them the rigours they appear to need in order to produce their best work; any more than I would deny my roses their winter pruning when I wish them to bloom most profusely. Of course there are those philistines who would say that the value of the civil liberties any society enjoys are absolute and not instrumental; that these liberties are to be treasured (like literature itself!) as an end, not as a means to anything else; and that this in itself exposes my argument as a sham. But against such simple-minded moralism we in this office know our war to be an endless one. We shall continue to fight it with all the means at our disposal.



Dan Jacobson: "reasonable"

Yours etc.

Dan Jacobson

pp The Devil's Advocate

Tomorrow: Tom Stoppard writes an open letter to the President of Czechoslovakia

THE TIMES DIARY

Princess Jauhara Bint Ahmad Al-Sudairi has died in the Armed Forces Hospital in Riyadh. Her death could hardly have been more different from that of her step-great-granddaughter, Princess Mishaal, whose execution attracted so much unwelcome publicity for the House of Saud. Princess Jauhara died in the fullness of years and the bosom of her family, after everything possible had been done to save her life. Though she was 87, two specialists were flown out from England to treat her, while the regular hospital consultant, Dr Peter Arblaster, was kept at her bedside virtually 24 hours a day.

No need for exceptional discretion there, surely? Yet the veil of secrecy surrounding her death was hardly less opaque than that thrown over the Princess Mishaal affair. No one at the hospital would confirm the identity of the ailing princess. Even after a Saudi military spokesman eventually revealed that her death had been announced he was not prepared to repeat the announcement for the benefit of The Times. Nor, he might have added, do Saudis discuss their female relatives with anyone outside the family. You may ask a Saudi how his family is, but never: "How's your wife?" Princess Jauhara, as the last surviving wife of the Imam Abdul-Rahman, father of the kingdom's founder and grandfather of the present king, might reasonably be considered a piece of national history. Yet even the modest paragraph in the Saudi national press reporting her death was considered excessive by some Saudis.

Dame Agatha's trap has enough bait for years

Agatha Christie's *The Mousetrap* enters its 30th year next week with no prospect of relief in sight. Peter Saunders, the original producer, will be 70 two days beforehand, tells me the play will certainly outlive him. And to prove his confidence in its future he has already booked the restaurant at the Savoy for November 25 next year to celebrate its thirtieth birthday, when 1,000 guests will attend.

Saunders, the first man to read Dame Agatha's script in 1952, remembers how he amended it with the great lady after its play received a lukewarm reception in the provinces.

He said yesterday: "Agatha realised she had neither written a thriller nor a comedy thriller. In those days it had a few laughs in but the whole thing fell between two stools. So the two of us sat up all night removing quite a few jokes — quite the reverse of what a playwright and producer normally do together — in those circumstances."

Dame Agatha, who died in 1976 at the of 85, gave the coptright of the record-breaaking play to her grandson. My favourite criticism of her work appeared after her death in the Hongkong communist daily, Ta Kung Pao. Describing her as a running dog for the rich and powerful, the newspaper said she "described crimes committed by the middle and lower classes but never exposed their social causes."

Havers speaks

The Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, has accepted a rare private speaking engagement. He is to address the friends' dinner of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences about the Yorkshire Ripper case. Earlier this year Sir Michael successfully prosecuted Peter Sutcliffe at the Old Bailey when the latter was found guilty of 13 murders.

Each year the Academy picks an after-dinner speaker to talk about one of the legal high points of the year. The Ripper trial was chosen but only on the grounds that the Attorney General himself would make the after-dinner speech.

Word from Sir Michael's office is that his usual hectic schedule has not let up but he is particularly keen to take on the engagement — despite the difficulties at his home last week. The question is what aspects of the case he will be willing to discuss. The friends' dinner, although a private occasion, is held in mixed company.

Colourful words

I know that Marshall McLuhan said that the medium was the message, but I am beginning to wonder whether STV the new commercial television station in the South of England isn't taking this dictum rather more literally than was perhaps originally intended.

Last week when potential investors were invited to subscribe for shares in the company, which is taking over from Southern Television Ltd in the new year, they may or may not have noticed that the share prospectus was printed on cream paper overprinted with brown typewriting.

This graphic fact will not however have escaped the notice of the new company's long-suffering editorial and secretarial staff who have recently been inundated with memoranda on the subject of house style.

The saga began in early October when Mr Derek Seaman, the company administrator and a former police superintendent in Birmingham, issued a memorandum announcing that from Monday October 12, new TVS printed stationery would be introduced.

In future he insisted only Brown Pentel pens would be used to sign letters and memos. Moreover these would be typed on cream paper using brown carbon paper and brown typewriting ribbons. The aim, he said, was to create a full "image" package.

There would, he decreed magisterially, be "no deviation from this type of stationery" and any corrections (heaven forbid) would be made only with "cream Tippex". As if this were not enough to send tremors through the typing pool later in the month a second letter was circulated setting out company policy on letterheads and memoranda. On this occasion James Gatward, STV's managing director, Said: "I am sure that you will agree with me that although our on-screen presentation is vitally important to our professional appearance, so is the way we present ourselves in the written word." Being as good as his (written) word he went on to offer attached examples of how employees should write letters and memoranda. Thus for letters: "The date is typed fifteen spaces down from the top of the page and the left-hand margin is set fifteen spaces in."

Now it appears that a rather scurrilous, not to say vulgar, parody of these earlier missives has started to circulate around the company. This being a family newspaper I feel unable to elaborate upon its contents apart from saying that it sets out guidelines on the kind of garments STV employees are expected to wear.

Who goes there?

Michael Foot's warning that Jock Bruce-Gardyne's appointment as Economic Secretary to the Treasury would "strike terror" throughout Whitehall appears not to have intimidated the lower ranks of House of Commons staff. The other day Bruce-Gardyne, a keen cyclist, wobbled off to lunch on his machine only to discover on his return that he had left his parliamentary pass in the House. A security guard who stopped him at the entrance asked: "I know you, don't I? Aren't you one of the messengers?" Reply: "No actually I'm one of the ministers." "Ah well I knew you were one or the other," came the answer.



'Is he drunk enough to sell him the Beaujolais Nouveau?'

Party lines

The Prime Minister will be caught up in a slightly childish squabble when she unveils a bronze children's drinking fountain opposite the Dorchester in Hyde Park next month. It will serve as a memorial to the party held there for 180,000 youngsters during the International Year of the Child two years ago. But some members of the now defunct UK committee of the IYC are annoyed that the £6,000 fountain was conceived by the eminent designer Theo Crosby.

They claim it would have been more appropriately commissioned from a young designer (the winner perhaps of a national competition) and they are hurt at not being consulted.

In fact the Great Children's Party, as it came to be called, had little to do with the IYC. It was sponsored by a committee of businessmen and notables on which Crosby served. Members decided that as a tribute to park staff and a memorial to this fairytale event the little bit of money left over should be spent on a fountain which Crosby offered to create free of charge.

Good conduct

Lorin Maazel, who made his debut as a conductor 42 years ago at the age of nine and was a Fellow of the Royal College of Music last year, will have his Fellowship conferred by the president of the college, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, at a special ceremony next week.

Mr Maazel, music director of the Cleveland Orchestra, general manager and artistic director designate of the Vienna State Opera, and principal guest conductor of the French National Orchestra, was unable to receive the award last year because of professional commitments.

After the presentation there will be a concert in the presence of the Queen Mother and the Prince of Wales, who will be made an honorary Doctor of Music. Mr Maazel will conduct the Royal College of Music Chamber Orchestra and Chorus for Brahms *Variations on a Theme by Haydn* and *England* by Parry.

Michael Horsnell



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone : 01-837 1234

SHADOWS IN SPAIN

What is happening in Spain is a matter of concern for the whole of Europe. There is a struggle for power in the ruling party, the Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD), a dangerous turbulence when many members of the armed forces are still not reconciled to the idea of democracy. Spain is not exactly the sick man of Europe but its democracy is convalescent after the attempted military coup in February. There are numerous reminders that the virus is still in the body. General Milans del Bosch, who is awaiting trial on charges of playing a leading part in the attempted coup, was recently awarded a medal "for sacrifices to the fatherland". It was said, by the military, that the award was for the general surviving a helicopter accident in which he was slightly injured, but this was obvious impudence, and the officer responsible was dismissed. It appears that army officers with right-wing views are engaged in much more than the staging of an elaborate insult to the Government. They are trying to set up an organization which will sweep away King Juan Carlos, who foiled them in February, as well as political parties.

In circumstances like this, Spain needs a government which is firmly in the saddle, not just to deal with military insubordination but to avoid giving the pretext of instability to any plotters. Yet in recent weeks the UCD has been torn by dissension. There have been defections on both its left and its right, and there has been a struggle for control of the party machine between Señor Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, and his predecessor, Señor Suárez. Señor Calvo Sotelo has now come out on top, and will take over as party president when the political council meets. But the party has been weakened and it is thought that it will have to call an early election, perhaps in the spring.

The party is not likely to be in immediate trouble in Parliament. It has never had an overall majority of its own and it will be able to count on support not just of dissidents from its own ranks, but from the small regional parties from Catalonia and the Basque country. It has had Nato entry approved in the lower House of Parliament, to the consternation of the left who turned out in protest at the weekend, and it should have no difficulty in the Senate. The danger is that its balancing act will become more difficult. If it gives ground on regional devolution, for instance, it is liable to run into criticism from the right because that is an issue on which the right feels strongly — and on which the Government has deliberately gone slow since the attempted coup in February in order to appease right-wing military opinion.

The further shadow on the wall is the prospect of the trial of those accused of organising the attempted coup. It is obviously important that if they are found guilty they should be given exemplary sentences. But the government is seriously afraid of adverse reaction in the armed forces and has so far shown no eagerness to press ahead with the case.

During the recent party struggle, Señor Calvo Sotelo received support from an unlikely quarter — from Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the leader of the Socialist Party. Señor Gonzalez, who might well win the next election, is aware of the need not to alarm the armed forces; and he has gone so far as to suggest that even if they won, the Socialists should not take power on their own. But the survival of Spanish democracy is also of concern to Spain's friends and neighbours in Europe. It should be knit into the body politic of Europe with all reasonable speed and dignity. Once the Spanish Parliament has voted in favour of joining Nato, the entry process should be speeded up. It will give the military something worthwhile to do. Secondly, negotiations for Spain joining the European Community must get properly under way. France is the main cause of delay. It is to be hoped President Mitterrand will enforce a wider vision.

LOYALISTS ON THE WAR PATH

Mr Paisley's theatrical inventiveness now has him playing to the gallery from the gallery. He got himself named by the Speaker as he must have intended, and he can go back to county Antrim to tell them how he hurled defiance at the enemies of Ulster. He seems oblivious of the absurdity of his position. There he is, the largest and loudest loyalist of them all, coarsely insulting the head of the government of the kingdom whose integrity he purports to have dedicated his political life to uphold, abusing the conventions of Parliament which is the symbol of the political unity of the kingdom, and threatening to make Ulster "ungovernable". If that is the behaviour of a loyalist what is there left for a separatist to do? In truth Mr Paisley makes things very difficult for those on this side of the water who see justice in the constitutional claims of Ulster unionists. He is Irish nationalism's best recruiting sergeant in England.

The Unionist party proper has reacted with more sense than that to the murder of Robert Bradford. Their spokesmen continue to demand stronger security measures, and they are entitled to do so. The ease and impunity with which the IRA has been able to pick off, especially in the border counties, off-duty policemen, reservists and members of the Ulster Defence Regiment have engendered understandable anger and sense of insecurity. The party has now given the Secretary of State a sort of ultimatum: show evidence of firmer security policies or we shall mobilize an auxiliary intelligence and communication force, acting within the law and at the disposal of army or police.

The concept is shadowy, the explanations of its purpose inconsistent with each other, and it has a hint of menace. Mr Prior did not allude to it in his statement to the Commons yesterday, which consisted in large part of an appeal to everyone in Ulster to leave the suppression of crime to the constitutional agencies and to give them their full backing. That is obviously the right appeal for the responsible minister to make. Apart from anything else Protestant vigilantism would almost certainly attract an intensification of republican violence in the short run; and in the long run too, unless the vigilantism was unexpectedly effective and coordinated with the operations of the security forces.

But Mr Prior is mistaken in doing nothing to make it easier for a roused unionist community to heed his warning to leave it to the constabulary and army. He reported to the House that neither the chief constable nor the GOC is asking him for new laws or extra resources; information is what they need, the raw material of intelligence. He overlooked the fact that it is for the purpose of gathering intelligence that the Unionist party proposes, or threatens, to mobilize "the law-abiding citizens for the province". It can hardly be doubted that the information at the disposal of a home guard would be of value in the fight against terrorist crime if its gathering and communication were properly organized.

Mr Prior and his advisers need more imagination in understanding the warranted anxieties of Ulster unionists and responding to them. It is not impossible to devise initiatives in anti-terrorism that would give heart to unionists without forfeiting the trust of peaceable nationalists. For their part, unionists would be well advised to concentrate their pressure on security, about which they have good reason to complain, and calm down about the Anglo-Irish Intergovernmental Council, a piece of bureaucratic decoration about which they show symptoms of paranoia.

SHAKE OUT IN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The Government has finally ended one period of agonized and largely destructive debate with its statement on the future of the industrial training boards last night. It has yet to give a clear idea of where training policy goes from here.

Its decision to abolish sixteen of the twenty-three statutory industrial training boards and to move the financing of the remaining seven on to the shoulders of the industries themselves was to be expected, given the volubility of the criticism of so many industrialists and the strains on government financing. Even the strongest proponent of statutory boards would admit that, since their inception in 1964, the boards have grown like Topsy, with uneven quality, varying degrees of success and endless complications in administration. Some have certainly raised the standards of training in their sector. But there is little evidence that they have increased the volume of trained personnel and too much evidence that money has been wasted as companies have developed token internal schemes to avoid the levy. The administration by tripartite bodies representing employers, unions and education has developed its own inertia.

If there are participants, especially among the unions, who would have preferred to have kept more in being, they can at least be comforted with the thought that the seven to be retained cover the biggest industries, and those most in need of improved qualities of general training — construction, engineering, the offshore industry and transport. Others who might accept the need for review but would like a longer transition period can at least be satisfied that Mr Norman Tebbit has delayed the introduction of winding up orders until satisfactory voluntary arrangements have been agreed in the industries concerned.

To condemn the shaky fabric of a previous generation's edifice is one thing. To design and construct a new building fit for the next generation is quite another. The need for such construction is overwhelming. For a country trying to remain competitive in an increasingly technological age, Britain's standards and spread of training lags woefully behind those of our major competitors, particularly West Germany. In a period of rising unemployment, it becomes more not less important for government to help create the conditions to ensure that workers, old or young, are not kept out of work through lack of relevant skills.

The debate so far has concentrated too narrowly on the specific questions of the financing and efficiency of the sectoral training boards. Now that their future is broadly settled, the Government must meet the responsibilities of its own role. Initiatives are needed to develop regional and local schemes as well as sectoral arrangements. There is value in administrative arrangements that include trade unions, not least because their cooperation will be essential if the sorely needed reforms of apprenticeship are to be achieved. Training is one of those areas of activity which cannot be left to the self-interest of individual companies. The Government has a critical role to play both in funding and in imposing standards. Many of the training boards may be better left to voluntary arrangements. The broad field of training is not.

Richborough deserted

From Mr D. T-D. Clarke,

Sir, On a recent visit to Richborough Castle I was distressed to discover that at the end of the month the site will be closed to the public for the winter as part of current Department of the Environment economies. The interesting and important site museum has been removed, the foundations of the great monument have not been tidied up and re-laid out after the last excavation, and a number of the internal structures, let alone the massive walls, are showing signs of considerable deterioration.

As Stonehenge is to Prehistory so is Richborough to the 400 year story of Roman Britain. Although the weather was inclement, there was a gentle flow of paying visitors, and I was informed that there were bookings for some 250 school children in the next few days. Once the site is left unattended, its modern defences will be little problem leading to possible further damage, let alone unscrupulous treasure hunters.

Whatever may be the Government's financial problems, cutting back on maintenance staff is false economy in the long run. The accessibility, conservation and interpretation of Britain's monuments is amongst the best in the world, and to see it deteriorating as the result of ill applied policies is not merely tragic but potentially disastrous.

At Dover, on the following day, there was a notice "A country which neglects its past does not deserve its future." I commend this to the Minister.

Yours faithfully,
D. T-D. CLARKE,
Curator,
Colchester and Essex Museum,
The Castle,
Colchester,
Essex.
November 9.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Civil Service Department

From Lord Fulton

Sir, Mr Peter Jay writes today (November 16) of his recollection of a conversation with me on the day — now over 13 years ago — when the Committee on the Civil Service published its report. He puts into my mouth exact words of which I have to say that I do not recall using them.

What I must make quite clear is my firm conviction, unobscured by the passage of time, that the implication of the remark he attributes to me (that we included in our report the proposal for a separate Civil Service Department "because Harold Wilson told us to") is gravely unjust to Sir Harold Wilson and to my colleagues on the committee.

I can testify that the then Prime Minister at no time before or during our inquiry sought to influence our conclusions: and the distinguished members of the committee would most certainly have rejected any outside interference from whatever quarter of the kind suggested.

Our proposal for a separate Civil Service Department was put forward as a balanced verdict on the evidence given to us, and after long and careful deliberation.

Yours faithfully,
FULTON,
House of Lords.
November 16.

Collective responsibility

From Mr J. Enoch Powell, MP for Down, South (Official Ulster Unionist)

Sir Mr David Wood (November 16) implies that my speech in Birmingham on April 20, 1968, was inconsistent with the terms of the "reasoned amendment" tabled by the Opposition, of which, as a member of the Shadow Cabinet, I was party to drafting the terms and for which I voted.

That is not so. My speech was explicitly in support and explanation of the amendment, and Mr Heath's objection to my speech related solely to the "tone".

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
J. ENOCH POWELL,
House of Commons.
November 16.

Foot and Kerensky

From Mr Gleb Kerensky

Sir, The habit of using the name of my father, Alexander Kerensky, as some kind of "soft on communism" scarecrow never ceases to amaze me but your leading article (November 10) warning Mr Foot not to be another Kerensky is really comic! As a child I, too, blamed father for not having disposed of Lenin, but the more I observed western politicians and opinion-moulders the more I realized that he was head and shoulders above most of them, never mind lost sheep like Mr Foot.

In 1917 Bolshevism was an unprecedented and pseudo freedom-loving force, but never in his life had father been anything but intensely hostile to it. He was a leading member of a government which suppressed its first outbreak by force of arms in July and attempted to repeat that action in November, but by that time he had not enough reliable armed supporters left because moderate socialists and liberals havered (just like Mr Foot) whilst rightists were angry because their *British*-sponsored rebellion had just been defeated by him.

The sponsorship of that rebellion had largely been instigated by *The Times* because it did not understand what kind of a monster father had to contend with, and this was natural enough, but that the West still refused to understand it for the following 40 years and without hesitation handed over to Stalin eight more European countries in 1945 — that was a totally different degree of "misjudgment", not to use a stronger term.

Yours truly,
GLEB KERENSKY,
73 Overslade Lane,
Bilton,
Rugby.
November 10.

Checks on prisons

From Mr J. Mottram

Sir, I am concerned about some of the remarks made by Mr Clive Davies in his letter (November 3) about prison boards of visitors. I have been a member of the board at Walton for many years and its chairman for 10 years and I recall Mr Davies's membership of my board.

What I do not recall is his reason, or that of any other member, for his resignation, ie his feeling of ineffectiveness as a watchdog. I understood Mr Davies resigned because he felt his membership of Justice conflicted with his role as a member of the board of visitors.

There was a time during Mr Davies's membership when difficulty was experienced in carrying out our duties, but this was due entirely to local industrial disputes involving the prison officers. Certainly there had been no difficulty up to that time, nor has there been since the dispute was resolved.

The role of the board of visitors is a difficult one; like many other people these days we function by consent, and so long as we are the subject of criticism from all quarters, staff and inmates alike, I feel we are acting in the independent manner expected of us. I reject entirely the notion that we are in anyone's pocket, much less "under the screws".

Yours faithfully,
J. MOTTRAM,
HM Prison,
Hornby Road,
Walton,
Liverpool 9.
November 6.

Ironies in the economics of cuts

From Professor Tom Cannon

Sir, The Manpower Services Commission's recent statement on the true costs of supporting people on the dole highlights yet again the fallacy behind the recent cuts in university budgets.

The Manpower Services Commission's latest estimate is that it costs the Exchequer £4,380 for every extra person unemployed. The figures for having a student at university are broadly comparable with this amount, although they vary significantly between institutions.

We are now in the strange position of cutting back universities capable of producing people able to make significant contributions to our economic performance, the quality of our life and to be an investment in our future as a nation for no real, significant saving. The prospective students lose out and the real monetary saving is negligible.

Perhaps it is not the law which is an ass: perhaps it is the Exchequer?

Yours faithfully,
TOM CANNON,
Professor of Business Studies,
University of Stirling,
Stirling.
November 10.

From Professor R. C. Smith

Sir, In a letter you published on October 14, Dr Parkes, Chairman of the University Grants Committee, stated that "the number of engineering places is being increased both relatively and absolutely". Using data recently gathered by the Engineering Professors' Conference from more than 80 per cent of engineering departments I have regretfully to tell you that the latter statement is not true.

The reason for the error is that the University Grants Committee used 1979/80 as its base year and in the two ensuing years there has been a very welcoming increase in the number of young people entering engineering courses. Using entry figures for October, 1981, as the base there is no doubt that the present directives to universities will result in a decrease in engineering places of several per cent by 1983/84.

Yours faithfully
ROBERT C. SMITH, Chairman,
Engineering Professors' Conference,
Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science,
University of Southampton,
Southampton.
November 13.

From Professor V. Gold, FRS

Sir, Today's *Times* (November 10) gives two news items reflecting the educational views of our two major political parties. Following its meeting with Sir Keith Joseph, the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals is stated to estimate that some 10,000 university places for new home students will be lost in each of the next two or three years as a result of the Government's financial cuts.

Added to this, the home policy committee of the Labour Party's national executive committee is reported as recommending the abolition of A levels, the least unfair system for the selection (and largely self-selection) of young people most likely to benefit from a university education.

As one with a considerable stake and faith in this country's ability to re-establish its economic and moral vigour through the better education of its — otherwise largely unemployable — youth, I find these news reports depressing reading. So, I suspect, would most of the electorate with children below the age of 18, whose hopes are likewise pinned on a brighter future. Or does the reported pincer attack on higher education correctly reflect the general mood and vision of the country?

Could the Social Democratic and Liberal parties tell us where they stand on these issues?

Yours faithfully,
V. GOLD,
King's College London,
Department of Chemistry,
Strand, WC2.
November 10.

From Dr G. M. Blackburn

Sir, In supposing that an increased severity on the part of this Government in the means test applied to maintenance grants for university students might result in a significant decline in student numbers, your correspondent Ronald Butt (November 12) overlooks a more likely outcome.

At a time when the demand for university places from well-qualified candidates exceeds their supply, places not taken up by candidates in financial straits — resulting from the inability of their parents to provide full supplementation — would *not* remain empty. Rather, they would be filled by candidates not thus impoverished. These would be drawn in many cases from the children of lower-income parents who would receive in the limiting case, a *full* maintenance grant from their local authority.

The likely consequences of a more severe means test thus include both an increase in the total funding of student maintenance grants from public sources and a shift in the student population from higher-income to lower-income sections of society. While that might be not precisely the result Sir Keith Joseph has in mind, it would be applauded by any who have despaired of effecting such an alteration in the social class characteristics of university students through changes in university admission procedures.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL BLACKBURN,
The University,
Sheffield.
November 12.

London fares ruling

From the Chairman of the London Amenity and Transport Association

Sir, As Professor Evans points out (November 13), subsidies to public transport are not only legitimate but necessary, in the interests of an economic and integrated transport policy, so long as for technical or political reasons it is impossible to charge for the use of a car in congested conditions.

But is this really an impossibility? Studies many years ago showed that to charge for taking a car into central London would be quite possible technically. Such charges should be fairer and simpler to administer than the parking controls upon which present policies rely. Even if parking controls could be made to work, they have the inherent defect of encouraging through traffic, as the statistics plainly show. In Singapore, the one city that has so far introduced a system of payment for entry, carefully designed before-and-after studies showed general agreement that the situation had been improved in almost every respect.

Lord Denning interpreted section 1 of the Transport (London) Act 1969 as imposing on the GLC a duty to provide quick, good and reliable services. For buses, this duty cannot be discharaged, whatever the level of subsidies, without some selective restraint on the use of cars. But until such restraint is introduced, the best alternative policy must involve subsidising public transport.

Yours faithfully,
S. P. C. PLOWDEN, Chairman,
London Amenity and Transport Association,
69 Albert Street, NW1.
November 13.

From Mr C. J. Saville Glanvill

Sir, Am I unique in having read the reports of both sets of judgements, on the G.L.C. fares (November 11) and the Cornish protesters (October 21), without political or economic bias?

The reasons are perfectly clear and purely matters of law without overtones. Reducing the matter to a syllogism we have as the major premise; "The G.L.C. like any other statutory body is the creature of Parliament and has no powers except those conferred by Parliament"; the minor premise, "Parliament did not confer this power on the GLC"; and the conclusion, "The G.L.C. acted illegally."

The major premise goes to the sovereignty of Parliament and is not open to argument, so that the question for the Court is the validity of the minor premise and that is one of construction of a statute: a matter of the purest law. If, and only if, the minor premise is invalid can any other question arise.

The case of the Cornish protesters is the reverse of the same coin — Parliament conferred powers on the Central Electricity Generating Board and so those who obstruct the CEGB in the lawful exercise of those powers are themselves acting in breach of the law.

The only political point to come of the GLC case is a reminder that the manifesto addressed to local government electors must be read as beginning "If the council can lawfully do so, we shall . . ." and that remains true whatever the outcome of the appeal to the Lords.

Yours faithfully,
C. J. SAVILLE GLANVILL,
5th Floor,
Pearl Assurance House,
4 Temple Row,
Birmingham.
November 13.

From Mr Don Mathew

Sir, Lord Denning and his colleagues have decided that the GLC's Fares Fair policy is not "economic" and is therefore unreasonable.

May I point out that their Lordships frequently assess what is "reasonable" by gauging the opinion of "the man on the Clapham omnibus". The result of the Denning judgement poses a real threat that in future the famous traveller will not be able to afford his bus fare — or will find the service withdrawn altogether.

Yours faithfully,
DON MATHEW,
Friends of the Earth,
9 Poland St, W1.
November 13.

The right to die

From Mr William Goodger

Sir, Mr Graham Greene (November 13) must know, though you wouldn't guess it from his letter, that in the Roman Catholic Bishops' statement the use of the word "innocent" was technical, and had nothing to do with sinfulness.

If a madman seriously threatens my life I am entitled to kill him in self-defence because he is not "innocent", even though being mad, he is free from sin. On the same principle, in a just war combatants, by taking part, cease to be "innocent", though their sinfulness is not in issue.

The moral objections to killing humans, whether at the beginning or end of their lives, and whether by active or passive means, is based on the assumption that they are "innocent" in the sense that they do not constitute a threat to anyone else's life. I would guess that the majority of Christians, and many non-Christians, would agree that it is always morally wrong to take the life or procure the death of a human who is innocent in this sense.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM GOODGER,
37 South Eaton Place, SW1.

Premenstrual tension plea

From Mrs Elizabeth Sidney and others

Sir, Many people concerned with the advancement of women must be aghast at the courts' relieving Mrs Christine English and Miss Sandie Smith (feature, November 12) of responsibility for murder and threatening to murder on a defence of premenstrual tension.

All of us, men and women, have to cope with physical and mental difficulties on occasion. If they become severe we do not expect to carry on our usual activities until they are resolved. Nearly all women suffer some degree of premenstrual tension but we have thirteen opportunities a year to learn how to cope with it. If it inclines us to murder we can take preventive action. Women who expect to enjoy the freedoms of ordinary life, and yet use the plea that premenstrual tension relieves them of all responsibility if they commit serious crime, risk the endeavours of all who have been working to accord women equality in employment, education, political and social life.

We regret these judgements and the comforts they will bring to those who prefer appeals to biology to acceptance of equality in human responsibilities and rights.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH SIDNEY,
BARBARA BANKS,
SUE BRUCE,
DOREEN ELLIOT,
PENELOPE JESSEL,
MAURINE REBAK,
25 Ellington Street, N7.
November 14.

Sussex incident

From Ms Dinah Staples

Sir, I work as a secretary at the University of Sussex and I should like to protest strongly about the implications contained in your leading article (November 12) concerning the affair of Dr. Owen at Sussex University on Tuesday of this week, a meeting at which I was present.

Naturally, I condemn the intolerance and gross discourtesy which was shown to Dr. Owen on his recent visit to the university. I would like to point out that the majority of the audience at the meeting were equally disgusted by the behaviour of about half-a-dozen people and the whole incident was contained by stewards within a few moments.

Your leading article gives the impression that Sussex University is a hotbed of intolerance and that this behaviour reflects the intelligence of the members of the university. This is a grave misrepresentation of the situation and is certainly not typical of either the students or the people who work at Sussex University.

I think it is regrettable that the incident has been blown up out of all proportion, both by your emotive leader and by the picture published on the front page of Wednesday's *Times*, which gives the quite erroneous impression that a major fracas was taking place.

Yours faithfully,
DINAH STAPLES
Flat 6,
15 Grand Avenue,
Hove,
Sussex.

Matrimonial burdens

From Mrs Joyce Beazley

Sir, May I point out a fundamental omission in the Legal and General's assessment of a housewife's responsibilities? For all these hours she is also the Managing Director and Staff Manageress of this impressive list of workers. She organises their work schedule, sees to their in-job training and refresher courses and runs their purchasing and accounts departments. When they are under strain, she is responsible for their psychological well being.

I request an amended estimate.

Yours faithfully,
JOYCE M. BEAZLEY,
Rest Harrow,
14 The Combe,
Ratton, Eastbourne,
East Sussex.
November 11.

From Mr J. K. Kelsey

Sir, I refer to the front page article in today's *Times* (November 11) which quantified the value of a housewife's time at £204 per week by applying hourly rates to activities such as cook, cleaner, childminder and so on.

I am forced to the sad conclusion that I am unable to afford the continued services of my wife. More worrying, is the fact that on her meagre salary of £10,600 per year she undoubtedly cannot meet the cost of my own services as butler, babysitter, dishwasher, accountant, plumber, decorator, carpenter, electrician, gardener, chauffeur, motor mechanic, etc.

It seems we are both living beyond our means and must shorten the working week.

Yours in penury,
JOHN KELSEY,
74 Alfriston Road, SW11.

Pennies and the post

From Mr N. C. Lear

Sir, We were amused today to receive in the post an envelope with a tuppenny-ha'penny George VI stamp, which we apparently sent to a client as a stamped addressed envelope some thirty years ago. She had added an 11½p stamp.

We fear that our client was deceived into thinking that 11½p + 2½d = 14p. Not so the Post Office, who took three days to deliver. The sum which in those times would have ensured prompt delivery is now not even half of the *extra* cost of first-class post.

Yours faithfully.
N. C. LEAR,
Debenham and Company,
20 Hans Road, SW3.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 16: The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the Disabled Drivers' Association, was present at a luncheon organized by the Association to launch "Project 81", at the Royal Festival Hall, London, SE1.

Major John Cargin was in attendance.

His Royal Highness, President of the Westminster Abbey Trust, this afternoon chaired a meeting of the Trustees at Buckingham Palace.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 16: The Duke of Gloucester this morning opened Inscape '81, The International Exhibition of Design for Interiors, at the Barbican Centre, London, EC2.

Lt-Col Simon Bland was in attendance.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of the Marquess of Exeter will take place in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, London, on Wednesday, December 9, 1981.

A thanksgiving service for the life of Frederick Armine Cockburn will be held at St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall, in the City of London, at noon on Thursday, December 10.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Major-General Sir Randle Feilden will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at noon on Tuesday, December 15, 1981.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr N. J. V. Dicks and Miss J. E. Mapstone
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of Mr and Mrs F. N. H. Dicks, of Chesham Bois, Buckinghamshire, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. J. Mapstone, of Wingfield, Wiltshire.

Mr J. H. Durston and Miss C. T. Birtwell
The engagement is announced between James Harold Durston, of Beeby Manor, Leicestershire, and Christine Tempest Birtwell, of East Sheen, London, SW14.

Mr N. Ellse and Miss T. Kucharz
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Ellse and Teresa Kucharz.

Mr M. L. Nelson and Ms D. R. Trewella
The engagement is announced between, Mark, elder son of Mr and Mrs Leslie Nelson, of Atherton, California, and Daryl, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Cecil Atkinson-Scott, of Nettlestone, Hale, Cheshire.

The Rev J. D. Fryar and Miss A. R. Richards
The engagement is announced between John Davies, only son of Mr and Mrs N. Fryar, of Warrington, Cheshire, and Anne Rhiannon, only daughter of Mrs B. M. Purssell, of Wooburn Green, Buckinghamshire, and Dr C. B. Richards, of Brussels, Belgium.

Marriages

Mr B. G. Fillery and Miss S. C. Akroyd
The marriage took place on Saturday, November 14, at St Peter's Church, Brown Candover, between Mr Brian Fillery and Miss Sarah Akroyd. The Rev K. Batt officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her father and was attended by Lucy Akroyd and Katie and Kesia Neilson. Mr Simon Horne was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr A. J. C. Sommerville and Mrs A. S. C. Johnson
The marriage took place in London on November 12, between Mr Andrew Sommerville and Mrs Angela (née Offord) Johnson.

Luncheons

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Sir Alan Parks, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college Viscount Leverhulme, Sir Francis Sandilands and Mr I. P. Todd.

Arts Club
Mr Feliks Topolski was the guest of the Arts Club yesterday at their award luncheon "for excellence".

Dinners

Lord Mayor's Banquet
The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and the Prime Minister were among the speakers at a banquet in Guildhall yesterday given by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir Christopher Leaver, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs and their escorts, for the outgoing Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, and Lady Gardner-Thorpe. The Lord President of the Council and Mrs Pym attended. Others present included:

[illegible] ... companies, personal guests of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, aldermen, common councilmen and officers of the Corporation of London and their ladies.

British-Italian Society
The British-Italian Society held a dinner and dance at the Savoy Hotel last night. The guests of honour were the Italian Ambassador and Signora Cagiati. The guests were welcomed by Lord Hastings, president, and Lady Hastings, and Sir Guy Millard, chairman, and Lady Millard.

Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society
Sir John Mason, Director-General of the Meteorological Office, delivered the Courtaulds Lecture to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society yesterday evening. Mr D. G. Wilson, president, and Mrs Wilson entertained Sir John Mason at dinner afterwards at the St James's Club, Manchester. Other guests included the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Manchester, Professor and Mrs D. S. L. Cardwell, and Mr and Mrs D. H. McWilliam.

Anglo-American Sporting Club
The Anglo-American Sporting Club staged a boxing dinner evening at the Hilton Hotel last night at which Mr Willie Carson was the guest of honour. The Earl of Selkirk, QC, was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr Brough Scott, Mr Jimmy Logan and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme (sec).

Monday Club
The annual dinner of the Monday Club was held last night at the Savoy Hotel. Viscount Massereene and Ferrard was in the chair and the guest of honour was Mr Peregrine Worsthorne. Cllr Sam Swerling also spoke.

Speaker
The Speaker gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday. The guests were: Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, CH, [illegible] ... Thomas and Mrs Stella Thomas.

Recital

Cancer Relief
Mrs Runcie, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, (piano), and Mrs Wood, wife of the Bishop of Norwich, (soprano), will give a recital at the Bishop's House, Norwich, on Friday, November 20, in aid of the National Society for Cancer Relief. The programme includes piano works by Scarlatti, Haydn, Debussy, Alan Richardson and Gershwin.

25 years ago

From The Times of November 15, 1956

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Nov 14.—President Eisenhower made it plain today that American policy in the present crisis is almost entirely subordinated to the United Nations — a process that has been sufficiently apparent during these dark days, though the extent to which it has gone has never been more manifest than now. There are Americans who take it as an abdication of responsibility as they watch the agony of Hungary and hear their foreign experts proclaim the unfolding developments in the Middle East as an unqualified failure for the Anglo-French initiative and, by the same token, as a resounding victory for Russian power and influence.

Magistrates' Association

The following honorary officers of the Magistrates' Association have been elected for 1981-82: Chairman, Lady Ralphs; Deputy Chairmen, Judge Cooke and Mrs C M Romanes; Honorary Treasurer, Sir John Taylor.

City of London

The Lord Mayor, Sir Christopher Leaver, the Common Serjeant, Mr David Tudor Price, QC, Dr Christopher Gardner-Thorpe and Mrs Edwina Coven have been appointed members of the Commission of Lieutenancy for the City of London.



First big event at Barbican centre





Contemporary work of leading sculptors

David Wynne's "Boy on a Horse" and David Norris's "Child with Doves", two bronzes in The Scope of Sculpture exhibition, part of Inscope '81, five-day international exhibition of design for interiors, opened by the Duke of Gloucester today at the Barbican Centre for Arts and Conferences in the City of London. More than 85 exhibitiors are showing their products at the display, the first important event at the new centre, sponsored by *The Architectural Review*. The aim of the sculpture exhibition is to show the range and versatility of the medium in the context of both exterior and interior settings. About twenty large works from twenty sculptors have been selected for display, covering a wide spectrum of contemporary work, both figurative and abstract. David Wynne's public works are numerous. Among his portrait subjects have been the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

Birthdays today



Miss Fenella Fielding, the actress, who is 47.

Dr S. L. Bragg, 58; Dr G. Bulmer, 61; General Sir Philip Christison, 88; Mr Peter Cook, 44; Colonel Sir Alastair Graesser, 66; Sir Patrick Hamilton, 73; Mr Colin Hayes, 62; Sir Arthur Kelly, 83; Sir Charles Mackerras, 56; Sir Leslie Murphy, 66; Sir Reginald Pearson, 84; Lord Polwarth, 65.

Book of aquatints tops best-selling list

By Huon Mallalieu

There are often wrangles at the major auction houses between the overlapping book, print and watercolour departments as to which can get the best price for an object.

Such a wrangle may well have occurred at Sotheby's over the bound volume of 35 aquatints with six original watercolours which constituted the first edition of Gabriel Lory's, *Voyage Pittoresque de Geneve à Milan*, which made £25,300 in a book sale yesterday (estimate £15,000 to £20,000).

The two Lorys, these being by the son, were leading Swiss topographical artists at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries.

That was the outstanding price on the first of a two-day sale of printed books in which only 7 per cent failed to find buyers.

In a sale of Chinese export porcelain and works of art at Christie's, which saw extremely selective bidding, the London dealers, Heirloom & Howard, paid £18,700 for a large Qianlong famille rose dinner service made for the Irish market, which carried a wide estimate of from £12,000 to £20,000. Each piece was decorated with the arms of Browne, Earls of Kenmare.

In the same sale Vandekar paid £15,400 for Qianlong famille rose tureen and cover in the shape of a goose (estimate £121,000 to £16,000). This was probably inspired by a European faiance original.

In a sale of Modern British paintings and drawings at Phillips a private buyer at Hongkong paid £15,000 for a comparatively rare oil painting by Sir William Russell Flint, who is popularly known for his naked women in watercolour. This was a theatrical subject, *Before the Curtain Rises*, and it carried an estimate of from £5,000 to £8,00.

Goncourt prize won in Bodard

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Nov 16

The Prix Concourt, France's most coveted literary prize, was awarded today to M. Lucien Bodard, aged 67, a well-known journalist and one of Farnce's most famous foreign correspondents, for his book, *Ann-Marie*.

The book is his latest collection of reminiscences about his mother, the wife of the French consul in Sinkiang between the wars.

The Renaudot Prize, a runner up to the Goncourt, which is awarded like it each year by the same jory, want to Michel del Castillo, A Spanish-born writer, for a novel, *La Nuit Du Deret*, set against the background of the Spanish Civil War which left an indelible mark on his early youth.

Ann-Marie in some ways recalls *Portrait Of A Marriage*, with the additional touch of exoticism, truculence and violence peculiar to M Bodard.

The prize-winning novel is the story of a double frustration; that of a child plucked from the security and comfort of Chinese colonial life and plunged into the hostile environment of a Fernch boarding school, and that of his mother, a woman forced to share the life of a man she secretly despised.

Michel Del Castillo spent his youth in refugee camps in France after the Spanish Civil War and was deported to Germany as a hostage at the age of nine during the occupation. For many years he worked as a jack of all trades until he turned to writing and had immediate success with an autobiography, *Tanguy*, in 1953.

There followed a number of works which established him as one of the leading contemporary novelists. But his *Nuit du Decret* is the most ambitious and abstract of them, a novel of suspicion, hatred, and remorse.

The Beaudelaire Prize, for the best translation of a work from English into French, was awarded at a ceremony at the British Embassy this evening to Mme Hortense Chabrier and M Georges Belmont for their rendering in French of Anthony Burgess's *Earthly Powers*.

Lecture

Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers
Sir David Napley was the guest speaker at the second Hamptons Lecture at the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers last night. His topic was "The Need for Professions and Professionalism". The President of the ISVA, Mr Thomas Balderston, presided. Others present included Mr Doug Porcas, senior partner of Hampton and Sons, Mr Philip R. V. Watkins, President of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, and other senior members of related professional bodies.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Andrew, Mr Herbert Gibson, of Bardney, Lincolnshire.... £374,110
Lewis, Dr Nancy Roberts, of Reigate, Surrey.............. £371,111
Metcalf, Mr John, of Montana Road, Merton, London £297,784
Strauss, Mr Robert, of Ardingly, Sussex, stockbroker....... £903,141
Webb, Ivy, of Guildford ... £211,589.

Parliament this week

Select committees: Today: Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration. Subject: Reports of the Northern Ireland Commissioner. Witness: Northern Ireland Parliamentary Commissioner. Tomorrow: Welsh Affairs. Subject: Scrutiny of Welsh Office Departments. Witnesses: Welsh Office Education Department. Treasury and Civil Service Sub-Committee. Subject: Efficiency and Effectiveness in the Civil Service. Witnesses: Sir Kenneth Stowe, Permanent Secretary, Department of Health and Social Services; Sir Kenneth Barnes, Permanent Secretary, Department of Employment; and Sir Richard O'Brien, Chairman, Manpower Services Commission. Social Services. Subject: The age of retirement. Witnesses: Department of Employment. Thursday: Agriculture. Subject: Less Favoured Areas. Witnesses: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Room 16.

Lords. Tomorrow (2.30): Hops Marketing Bill, second reading. Debate on Hazardous Waste disposal and on internal drainage boards. Wednesday (2.30): Debates on need for local government reform and on poultry meat hygiene. Thursday (3): Beverage Containers Bill, second reading. Debate on outward processing of textiles and clothing.

Select committees: Tomorrow: EEC sub-committee E (Law) (4.30). Evidence from Chartered Institute of Patent Agents and Institute of Trade Mark Agents on EEC trade mark proposals.

Gerald Murray award

Mr Kevin Gilliver, head of Lower School, Ernesford Grange School and Com munity College, Coventry, has won the 1981 *Gerald Murray* award.

BRITISH TV WINS GOLD

British television programmes have won five gold medals at the New York international film and television festival.

Three went to London Weekend Television: In the cultural section for Nickleby & Co, a *South Bank Show* special; comedy, Peter Cook & Co; and sport, FA Cup Final, 1981.

Granada took the gold medals for drama with "Staying On", its play about India after independence; and for documentary with "L. S. Lowry: a Private View".

Latest appointments

The Duke of Edinburgh is to become patron of the United Kingdom branch of the Société d'Entraide of the Legion of Honour.

Mr Giles Witherington, Deputy Chairman of Reed International, to be Chairman of the Save The Children Fund in succession to Sir Noel Moynihan from January.

Moreover . . . Miles Kingston

The photo-copy machine is now one of the commonest sights in our cities (writes urban naturalist "Bin-Liner"). It makes its home most often in offices, but can also now be seen in sub-post offices, stationers, chemists and public libraries. It likes, too, to occupy premises recently vacated by bankrupt tile shops or boutiques.

Naturalists have not yet decided whether the photocopier is a pest or a useful part of the environment. Its habits are, on the whole, neutral. It feeds on large amounts of money, in return for which it will turn any object offered to it into a vauge facsimile of the same object, in any quantity desired. On the evolutionary scale of uarban life this is a very primitive function, no more advanced than that of the lesser Box Brownie or common carbon paper, and yet it is much more popular with the public than either of those.

Quite why is difficult to understand in view of its undoubted anti-social tendencies. These can be classed under three headings.

1: Its ability to attract undesirable company, such as architects wishing to copy complicated plans of drainage, musicians with parts of very advanced chamber pieces, gentlemen with family trees of inconvenient size, and committee members of parent/teacher associations trying to send out 300 invitations to annual general meetings when they know very well that not more than 35 people will attend.

2: Its mischievous habit of disobeying instructions by chewing up the paper it is given. Or sending forth blank pieces of paper instead of copies. Or chopping off the sides of the object it is meant to reproduce. Or delivering copies of objects left by the previous customer. Or making 100 copies when, quite clearly, only one was intended.

3: Its urge to send rude messages in return for kindness, such as INSERT MORE PAPER or CALL KEY OPERATOR.

When situated in offices, it seems gifted with telepathic powers with which to boost its anti-social behaviour. That is, it seems to know in advance when you are in a great hurry or have an important document for it to swallow. On those occasions it emits a strong scent of some kind to attract one of the following before your arrival:—

a: A man in overalls with screwdrivers in his pockets, attacking the beast from the side and holding an inky roller in his hands.

b: A person who has never met a photocopier before and does not know how to make friends with the animal.

c: A total stranger feeding the creature with what looks like a very long unpublished novel and who, when questioned, says: "Our photocopier upstairs has broken down."

The main clue to its otherwise incomprehensible popularity lies in its having one function only. In an age when urban machines are capable of doing everything from laying out a newspaper to booking your hotel room in Zurich, it's a great relief to have a little creature like the photocopier which does *nothing* except mimic your piece of paper, without telling you the recipe for the day, giving you the rundown on your warehouse or confirming your flight on an overbooked plane. The photocopier may be stupid, limited and mischievous, but at least it will never reveal your previous criminal record to a bent lawyer.

Trophy for North-west

By a Bridge Correspondent

M. Ash and R. C. Ferrari, from the North Western Association, won the Two Stars Trophy, the principal event at the English Bridge Union's autumn congress, played at Brighton last weekend. Twenty-four pairs survived two qualifying rounds to compete in a two-session final. A Middlesex pair, A. M. G. Thompson and D. Smerdon, were second, with the women's world champions, Sally Sowter and Sandra Landy, third.

Other results: — Eastbourne Bowl: 1, D. Parry, E. Hyde, L. Climie, N. Currie (Sthn Counties) 176; 2, R. C. Boulion, R. B. Stoker, T. Hails (London), B. T. Elsdon (Herts) 174; 3, M. Horton, W. Crook, J. Mansworth, G. Senior (Notts) 172. Burlington Cup: 1, S. Preston, M. A. T. Smith, M. Lowcock, M. S. Smith (Sthn Counties) 160; 2, B. Schapiro (London), R. S. Brock (Middx), R. D. Bretherton, M. H. Airey (Warwicks) 156; 3, L. Young, J. Amsbury (Middx), P. Williams, P. Steckelmacher (Herts) 155. Sussex Clubs Cup: 1, D. Carlisle, A. McAllister, I. Gardiner, F. Warren (London) 168; 2, R. Malvern, B. Posner (London), M. Cashman, R. J. Smith (Surrey) 160; 3, Mr and Mrs R. P. Macfarlane (Surrey), J. Squibb, H. Dando (Tyne and Wear) 155.

Lewis Levy Cup: 1, D. Sherman, R. Holder (London); 2, A. N. Gordon, R. P. Jackson (London); 3, P. Collins, P. H. Donovan (London). Mixed Pairs: 1, M. G. Weissberger, Mrs K. Garfield (Sussex); 2, Mr and Mrs A. P. Brown (Cumbria); 3, M. Leighton (Essex) and Miss I. Ashcroft (Surrey).

Builders' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Builders' Company: Master, Dr S P Christie; Senior Warden, Mr George A Rooley; Renter Warden, Mr Ronald Fielding.

OBITUARY

THE VEN BERNARD PAWLEY

Development of relations between Canterbury and Rome

The Ven Bernard Clinton Pawley, Archdeacon of Canterbury from 1972 until August this year died on November 15. He was 70.

In a varied and distinguished career within the Church of England, his most significant appointment was as Archbishops' Representative in Rome during the opening years of the Second Vatican Council. Hence, Sir Maurice Bowra's greetings to his former pupil: "Pawley, so you are going to be the first Wadham Pope".

Born on January 24, 1911, the son of Lieutenant-Commander S. G. Pawley, RN, he was educated at Portsmouth Grammar School and Wadham College, Oxford — where he read Greats. After training at Wells Theological College, he became deacon in 1934 and was ordained priest in 1936.

Curacies at Stoke-on-Trent and Leeds were followed by work as Army Chaplain in Abyssinia in the Second World War. After being taken prisoner in the Western Desert, he was placed in the custody of the Italians. From this came his fluent knowledge of the language, which was later to be of such value. His uncompromising character was shown in Germany, when his advocacy of the burial of a Russian Christian aroused the wrath of the Nazi regime. In 1945 he was mentioned in despatches.

On return to England, he became rector of Elland for ten years. He enjoyed the cut and thrust of parish work in a manufacturing area, with parishioners of direct and lively views. In 1955, he turned to the role of administrator, when he became Diocesan Secretary of Ely. In 1959 he was appointed to be Canon Residentiary of Ely Cathedral, where he was also to be Vice-Dean and Treasurer.

It was in 1960 that Archbishop Fisher of Canterbury visited Pope John XXIII. It became clear that an Anglican representative in Rome should be appointed. With a command of Italian, the ability to speak Latin, close knowledge of the Roman Catholic Church, and a penetrating mind, Bernard Pawley was selected to be the Archbishop's Liaison with the Secretariat for Unity. It was the first such appointment since the Reformation. Canon Pawley lived in Rome; observed the Vatican Council; and acted as go-between for Canterbury and Rome. The five years of his appointment spanned significant developments in the relations between the two Churches and saw him make twenty-four separate visits to Rome. Pawley came especially to respect the intimate knowledge which Pope Paul had of the Anglican Church.

It was fitting, therefore, that in 1975 he and his wife Margaret should write the most comprehensive survey so far on Anglican-Roman relations: *Rome and Canterbury through Four Centuries*.

From 1970 to 1972, Bernard Pawley was Chancellor of St Paul's Cathedral and was then appointed to be Archdeacon of Canterbury, the senior Archdeaconry of the Church of England; a post which he filled with distinction.

Pawley was a man of a very distinctive personality. A sound judge of people and institutions, he had a mischievous and incisive sense of humour which frequently enlivened his interventions in the General Synod. He had a radical turn of mind: whether on the question of Church-State relations or the deployment of the clergy. His interests were wide. He read classical authors for pleasure and was fascinated by astronomy.

He leaves two children, and his wife Margaret whose devotion meant so much to him.

MR FRANK MALINA

Lord Roll of Ipsden writes:
His many friends in this country will have learnt with great sorrow of the untimely sudden death in Paris of Frank Malina.

Frank Malina, an American, but very much a citizen of the World, who had lived in Paris since the end of the war, was by training and early profession a distinguished nuclear physicist and engineer. He had worked very closely, particularly during the war, with the great von Karman at the California Institute of Technology, and had made major contributions to the practical applications of nuclear energy in peace and war.

He settled in Paris immediately after the war, and although he never abandoned his scientific interests and maintained close relations with scientific societies in America and elsewhere, his major post-war interest was in art. He was a highly talented painter, who had at a very early stage started to experiment with new forms of abstract art, which led him to remarkable developments, particularly in kinetic art, examples of which are to be seen in public and private collections, including in the Musée de la Ville de Paris. His scientific and artistic interests and achievements found a very special expression in a journal which he founded and continued to edit called *Leonardo*, published in this country, which had as its most distinguished characteristic the fact that it was almost entirely written by artists for artists.

Over and above his scientific and artistic accomplishments, those who had the privilege of knowing Frank Malina will remember him for his extraordinarily wide cultural interests, but especially for the warmth and friendliness of his personality. He had a special knack of dealing with young people in whom he could always bring out the best. He was very happily married to a Yorkshire woman, Marjorie Duckworth, and both his sons, Roger and Alan, were educated at English schools.

All his many friends will mourn with his wife and his sons, as well as his nonagenarian mother in Texas, the loss of a great and good man.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR GUY WYATT

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Irving writes:
The death of Vice-Admiral Sir Guy Wyatt, marks the end of a generation of hydrographic surveyors that belonged more to the 19th century than that in which he served for the best part of 30 years. He could well have been modelled on Captain Cook with whom there was, in fact, a striking resemblance.

He was, first and foremost, a superb seaman of the old school and his love for sailing was, perhaps, his one abiding hobby. During his last years, immediately after the war, he was often seen sailing in his brother's Bloodhound at weekends. I recollect his return to his office one summer Monday morning with a bandaged hand; his reply to an enquiry was, "Caught a finger in the halyard block — lubberly". It was some time later that we learned that the accident took the finger, but this did not deter him from finishing the race before receiving attention.

When he first commissioned HMS Challenger in 1932, he had her fitted with a sprit and mizzen sail, which were set on every suitable occasion and many were the windjammers' expressions that flummoxed the officer of the watch. That same year, his exemplary seamanship was put to the test, when Challenger struck a pinnacle rock during the course of her survey off the Labrador coast. For several days she was impaled, till he was able to refloat her, severely holed amidships, and then steamed her, unaided, the 1,000 miles to Halifax.

A surveyor of impeccable perfection (he was aptly nicknamed "Accurate Arthur" and Nautical Norris"), he instilled into his officers his own inflexible standards and woe betide anyone who transgressed or failed to return with a full day's field work.

Though a strict disciplinarian and somewhat reserved in his nature he was, off duty, warm hearted with a delightful sense of humour. He was devoted to Australia, where he met his wife, who sadly predeceased him. He returned only once for a short visit in the 1960s, for he had immersed himself in his orchard and his yacht, frequently using her, for example, to make tidal observations in the Bass Straits.

He will be remembered for his deep sense of duty and an inspired dedication to hydrography. A favourite remark of his, "these electrical gilguys" demonstrated his inclination to the lead line and sextant, yet he genuinely encouraged, and kept a abreast of, the technological advances that were beginning to surface after the war.

MISS ENID MARKEY

Miss Enid Markey, the first of a long line of actresses to cavort through the jungle lianas as Tarzan's Jane, died on Long Island, on November 15. She was 95.

Miss Markey partnered Elmo Lincoln, Hollywood's first Tarzan, in the first silent Tarzan film of 1918, in which she was seen struggling with lions and crocodiles. Prior to this she had worked with William S. Hart in *The Darkening Trail* in 1915. Miss Markey also sported a sarong in Thomas Ince's film, *Aloha Oe*, but she left films after the first two Tarzan films because, as she said, she was "tired of making faces".

She began a stage career in New York in 1920, starring in the popular farce *Up in Mabel's Room*. Later she appeared with Dorothy Gish in *Morning's at Seven*; with Helen Hayes in *Mrs McThing*; and with Eartha Kitt in *Mrs Patterson*.

In spite of her vow she did return to films briefly after 1945, however, and appeared in such films as *The Boston Strangler* and *The Naked City*.

Mr Stephen Bennett, CBE, former managing director, 1959-68, and chairman, 1963-73, of British Timken, has died at the age of 73.

The Marquise of Casa Riera, mother of Queen Fabiola of Belgium, died in Madrid on November 16. She was 90.

Another dose of Japanese medicine? Page 15

Business News

THE TIMES Tuesday November 17 1981



Howe dashes hopes of big interest cuts

By David Blake, Economics Editor

A clear warning that there is no prospect of big cuts in interest rates while money supply stays out of control was given last night by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Geoffrey Howe told the House of Commons Treasury select committee that the Government remained determined to put "reasonable downward pressure on the growth of monetary aggregates".

Behind Sir Geoffrey's statement lies a determination by the Treasury not to allow the recent strength of sterling to become an excuse for abandoning domestic monetary control.

The Chancellor was repeatedly questioned by MPs about whether the Government was trying to hold up the value of the pound or seeking to restrain the growth of sterling M3, its preferred indicator of the money supply. Sir Geoffrey made it clear that sterling M3 remains the primary target for the Government.

In a paper presented to the committee by the Treasury, the Government admits that in recent months the money supply has been growing faster than allowed by the Government's target range of only 6 to 10 per cent growth in the current year. Treasury officials are determined that recent signs of sterling strength should not become an excuse for forgetting the way in which money supply is behaving at home.

Although developments in the rest of the world, especially falling interest rates on Wall Street, have been easing upward pressure on British interest rates, the officials fear that letting money supply rip would open the gates to renewed inflation.

Much of last night's questioning of the Chancellor—resplendent in white tie and tails prior to the Lord Mayor's banquet in the City—focussed on contradictions between the Government's desire to keep the exchange rate stable, and to limit the growth of the money supply.

Sir Geoffrey warned of the dangers of allowing "an accelerating growth" of money aggregates to continue. He said that although interest rates were raised to their current level in order to protect sterling, an exchange rate target was not the sole or central object of policy.

In other answers to the committee, Sir Geoffrey promised to provide a paper setting out the Government's policy on British membership of the European Monetary System.

Trading halts for brokers

By Lorna Bourke

Troubled commodity brokers, M. L. Doxford & Co, confirmed last night that it has ceased trading in commodities until negotiations for the sale of the business, or alternatively its premises at 10 St James Street are completed.

The company's directors were in a board meeting all day yesterday and several buyers for the leasehold premises are said to be in the offing. Doxford is expecting a deal to be finalized by the end of this week.

Anxious investors, who rang Doxford's offices yesterday, were told that the directors, Michael Doxford and Jake Morley, were unavailable.

"The prime objective is to protect the interests of our clients," said a spokesman for the company. The aim he said was to sell the business as a going concern, or to sell off the St James Street premises.

It was reported last week that bankers and commodity traders, Guinness Peat, had put in a receiver, but this has since been denied by Guinness director, Mr David Burt.

Guinness Peat has a first charge on the St James Street premises as security for a loan facility granted through its subsidiary Wilson Smithet & Cope, and in August of this year it took a further floating charge over the rest of Doxford's assets. The last revaluation put a £4m on the property but it has been well known that Doxfords has been trying, unsuccessfully, to sell the premises. Doxford is believed to owe the Guinness Peat subsidiary a sum in excess of £2.5m. Guinness Peat has itself suffered substantial losses in commodity trading in Chicago.

Clothing makers listing suspended

Clothing manufacturers W. L. Pawson's Stock Exchange listing was suspended yesterday after a statement from its directors that the company had made substantial losses for the half year to August 31.

Company news, page 16



Mr Kenneth Baker: issued target dates.

Head start for British phone equipment makers

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

British companies, at present supplying British Telecom, are likely to have a head start to compete in the new private enterprise market under guidelines for the approval of telecommunications equipment announced in the Commons yesterday by the Government.

And the first privately produced telephones to be legally supplied to the British market will be on sale in a few weeks, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, said.

The approval procedure, the latest step in the handing over of the industry to private enterprise will be supervized by British Telecom and the Department of Industry.

Testing facilities will be stretched initially and the order of priority of the tests will depend on the advantage to the users, the marketing and service arrangements made and the advantages the products are likely to give the economy.

The minister issued a programme of target dates which outlines the products and the timescales over which business will be handed over to private enterprise.

Applications will be accepted immediately for contracts for extension telephones. This is an interim measure before the system is formalized next July. These short-term measures have been in response to the criticisms that so much has been promised by the British Telecommunications Bill but little had been handed to private enterprise.

Modems (which convert digital computer signals into a form to be transmitted on an ordinary telephone line) will be accepted for approval this month and other types next Spring. These are again interim measures before a permanent approval procedure involving the British Standards Institution and the British Electro-Technical Approvals Board can be established by the middle of next year.

Telex teleprinters will be October—and Private Automatic Branch Exchanbes (PABXs(by Puly 1983.

Mr Baker said: "Some of the first telephones to be competitively supplied to the United Kingdom market will probably be drawn from among those types which have already been approved by British Telecom for connexion to the public network".

Plessey, GEC, Standard Telephones and Cables (STC) and Pye are among the companies at present supplying telecommunications equipment to British Telecom.

The test fee for the devices is expected to be in the range £2,000 to £5,000.

Trade picks up in High Streets

By Frances Williams and Derek Harris

Business in Britain's High Streets is holding up despite the severe inroads that higher prices, taxes and mounting unemployment are making into incomes, the latest official figures show. But retailers expect trade to tail off in the coming months and remain cautious over prospects for the crucial Christmas shopping period.

Provisional figures from the Department of Trade reveal that the volume of retail sales picked up in October, after falling slightly in September. The index, adjusted for normal seasonal fluctuations, jumped by 0.8 per cent in October to stand 1.6 per cent higher than a year previously.

Over the past six months or so retail sales have remained broadly flat, after subsiding from the mini-boom in January and February, but are still running about 1½ per cent higher than in 1980. The average volume of trade in the first 10 months of this year was about 2 per cent up on the same period in 1980.

The relative buoyancy of spending in the shops is puzzling economists. The Treasury, as well as most outside forecasters, have predicted that consumer spending will fall as higher unemployment and lower pay settlements bite into the buying power of incomes. But, although real after-tax incomes have been falling since the beginning of this year, consumers have chosen to run down their savings rather than cut back on spending.

They have been tempted to do so by an unprecedented series of price-cutting campaigns by retailers which has kept price rises for many items well below the general inflation rate of nearly 12 per cent. Clothes prices, for example, have increased hardly at all. The value of retail sales last month was only 10 per cent higher than in October, 1980, which, given a volume increase of 1.6 per cent, means that prices on average were some 8½ per cent up on the year.

The promotional campaigns, spurred by the need to shift stocks which high interest rates have made costly to finance, have hit retailers' profit margins.

The Retail Consortium, which represents most of Britain's retailers, believes that the position is worse than official figures show. They say sales have been slowing since the summer and that prospects for the next six to eight months do not look at all healthy. Retailers will be hoping for good Christmas trade, which can account for between a quarter and a third of total annual sales.

There have been substantial revisions to the provisional retail sales figures in recent months, by half a percentage point or more in some cases.

A volume sales decline of about 1 per cent in October on annual comparison is indicated in an analysis of returns from Argos, the discount catalogue showroom chain which is part of BAT Industries. With outlets opened this year excluded from the analysis, Argos sales were 5 per cent down in while inflation in their goods sector was about 6 per cent.

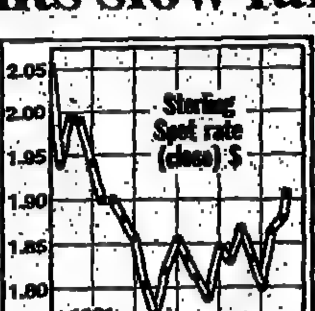
Consumer credit applications were 5 per cent dow in October compared with the same month last year, although it was a 3 per cent improvement on September, according to the United Association for Protection of Trade.

Department stores of the John Lewis Partnership have been lagging behind estimated sales increases for the current half year but there were improvements in the last week of October and the first week in November.

Table Page 15

Bank wants slow fall in rates

By John Whitmore



The Bank of England has made it clear to financial markets that it does not wish to see a precipitate decline in short-term interest rates. Even so, a small reduction in the banks' base lending rates in the near future remains a distinct possibility, particularly after further cuts in United States interest rates yesterday.

The authorities delivered their message to the market in their dealings with the discount houses yesterday afternoon. In a rarely used move the Bank lent overnight money to a number of houses at a penal rate—in this instance 15¼ per cent.

Although this was taken as a clear signal that the Bank was uneasy about the speed of the recent decline in short-term interest rates, it was rather less clear whether this meant that there should be no further fall in base rates for the moment.

A spokesman for Midland Bank said last night: "We still think the signs are there for a change by Friday".

Most money market rates, moreover, still point to some scope for a reduction in base rates. This is particularly true of the longer period rates.

The indications from very short-term interest rates are rather less clear cut. Although liquidity shortages are tending to keep the seven-day money rate relatively firm, the rate is partly determined by the attitude and behaviour of the authorities. Had the authorities wished to take a much tougher line, they could in fact have forced the houses to borrow for up to a week.

What the Bank may be saying is that it wishes to see base rates come down in small jumps and in an orderly fashion. It may have been that some clearers were waiting yesterday morning to see if market rates would drop far enough for them to cut their base rates by a full percentage point rather than the half point that was being mooted at the end of last week.

Certainly, the further easing in United States rates yesterday will increase the downward pressures on the United Kingdom rates. Dollar money market rates were again easier yesterday and Crocker Bank led prime rates down to 16 per cent.

The interest rates differential in favour of London continued to attract demand for sterling. The pound touched $1.93 at one point before its gain on the day was trimmed to 55 points at $1.9135. It also made good progress against the Deutschemark, rising 4¾ pfennigs to DM4.28½, while its index against a basket of currencies rose 0.6 to 91.3.

In spite of gains of up to £1½ in long gilts, equities came in for a rough ride following weekend comment pointing to a worsening of the current recession.

Sellers were out in force after recent heady gains and the FT Index of 30 leading shares closed at its low for the day 15.5 down at 503.7.

Most of the selling was again directed at blue chips and electricals where more double figure losses were recorded. ICI lost 10p to 276p, Glaxo 10p to 432p, Tubes 6p to 96p, Hawker Siddeley 22p at 318p, GEC 23p to 729p, and Racal 15p to 398p.

Financial Editor p15

Quartz-controlled washing machine rescues Servis

By Rupert Morris

A £2m investment in the world's first quartz-controlled automatic washing machine has saved the maker, Servis, from imminent disaster and set it back on the road to success, the company said yesterday.

The Servis factory at Darlaston, in the West Midlands, has tripled production since the machine's launch six months ago, and gone from a four-day to a five-day week for its 2,000 employees.

Mr Charles Wilkins, marketing director, said yesterday: "For Servis, the quartz machine has been a little like the Metro for BL—a big investment with a great deal at stake, both for the company and its employees. It has been a tremendous boost for morale at Servis, and indeed throughout the local community".

The new machine, which retails at just under £300, has a sophisticated control system installed by a Servis subsidiary at Workington, and uses a microchip made by the American company Fairchild.

Servis is the major contributor to the turnover of its parent group, Wilkins and Mitchell, which faced an anxious future after its announcement of £2.8m losses last year. The interim results for 1981, due to be announced shortly, are expected to show the group well on the way to profitability.

The new quartz washing machine is now the fastest-selling machine in Europe, and Servis is confident of being able to double its share of the United Kingdom market in 1982.

TUC condemns closure of 16 industrial training boards

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

A total of 16 out of the 23 industrial training boards are to be scrapped under plans unveiled by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment yesterday.

The decision, announced in a Commons statement was broadly welcomed in principle by most employers' organizations but bitterly attacked as "utter folly" by the the TUC.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary, said the decision was a "monstrous rejection by the Government of its responsibility for training" and said it was "frankly incredible" that ministers should "wantonly throw away a decade of work

The Confederation of British Industry said the decision would end "a long period of doubt and uncertainty", but expressed "concern" about Mr Tebbit's decision to transfer the £26m a year operating cost for the surviving boards from Government to industry at the end of March.

The seven boards which are to survive—those covering clothing, construction, engineering, hotel and catering, road transport, plastics, and petroleum—are with one exception those unanimously recommended for retention by the Manpower Services Commission.

The exception is the Ceramics Board which is to be broken up, though its function in the brick and pre-cast concrete industries will be brought into the ambit of the Construction Board.

Announcing the decision yesterday, Mr Tebbit said that besides abolition of 16 of the boards, some others would be reduced in scope. "Where statutory arrangements are to be removed," he said, "the Government is satisfied that the training requirements of the sector concerned can be effectively met on a voluntary basis with less cost and bureaucracy."

Mr Tebbit said that the Government had "very much in mind" the objectives of the new training initiative launched earlier this year by the Manpower Services Commission "to which I am firmly committed and on which I hope to make a further statement before the recess".

The Employment Secretary said that, where boards were being retained, that accorded "in most cases with the view of the main employer organizations concerned".

Under the proposals the Government will continue to meet the operating costs—totalling £22m a year—of the boards which are to be wound up by the end of the financial year, 1982-83. The Government will also meet the costs of winding them up including redundancy payments to an estimated 2,000 members of staff.

Some employers in sectors where the boards are to survive reacted last night with dismay to the decision to halt government funding of operating costs from next spring. Although government finance has originally been planned to end in December, the MSC had pressed strongly for a three-year reprieve before industry had to meet its own operating costs.

The Engineering Employers Federation said last night that it was "disappointed"

Mr Eric Varley, shadow Employment Secretary, immediately condemned the plans as a "shabby little mean-minded public expenditure cut. It was an act of "great folly," he said.

The decision has "so shocked" the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (USDAW) that it is to hold a special session of its executive council today in Manchester.

Leader, page 11
Tebbit axe, page 15

Stock Markets

FT index 503.7 down 15.5
FT Gilts 64.30 up 0.78
FT All Share 301.79 down 6.42
Bargains 19,285

Sterling

$ 1.9135 up 55 pts
Index 91.3 up 0.6
New York: $1.9035

Dollar

Index 106.9 down 0.1
DM 2.2380 up 180 pts

Gold

$404.50 down $7.50
New York: $400.20

Money

3 mth sterling 14⅝-14½
3 mth Euro $ 12⅞-12¾
6 mth Euro $ 13⅛-12⅞

PRICE CHANGES

Rises		
BPC	22½	+1
Castlefield	370	+15
City Offices	110	+14
Dunlop Holdings	62	+2
ERF Holdings	46	+8
Ferguson Ind	84	+6
Hampton Gold	140	+5
Herman Smith	27	+1½
Inchcape	283	+7
Manson Finance	64	+4
Massey-Ferguson	100	+5
McLeod Russel	353	+3
Morgan Crucible	117	+3
Smiths Industries	366	+3
Yule Catto	86	+6

Falls		
Anglo American Corp	666	−33
Consoltd Gold Flds	470	−16
Cummins Engine	£65	−£8
Elsburg Gold	132	−16
GEC	729	−23
Husky Oil	545	−50
Kinross	611	−28
Lasmo	460	−22
Mercantile House	450	−23
Plessey	321	−17
Premier Consolidated	56	−6
Ranger Oil	420	−40
Stone Platt	11	−1

Foundry to close

Duport, the troubled West Midlands engineering group, yesterday announced the next stage in the rationalization of its metal forming factories. The Harper Foundry at Willenhall will be closed within six months and its order book transferred to two of the four Tipton foundries.

The company said further investment in new electric melting plant would be made at Tipton.

The Rolls-Royce diesel factory at Shrewsbury, which made three directors redundant a fortnight ago, announced yesterday that 168 jobs, largely among management, supervising and support staff, would go in the next few months. The plant, now part of the Vickers Group, will have 2,100 employees left after this latest in a series of redundancy announcements, compared with 3,000 three years ago.

Philips, the Dutch electrical company, will cut its workforce by 18,000 this year, an increase of 3,000 on earlier forecasts. The company has also warned of further restructuring. Philips made net profits of 260m Guilders (£56.6m) in the first nine months of 1981, 5 per cent more than last year. At the end of 1980, Philips employed 371,500 people.

Financial Editor, page 15

Nuclear backing

Backing by West Country business for a new power station in the region was promised yesterday by Mr Christopher Curtis, head of the Confederation of British Industry's regional office. He said in Plymouth that if the station was a nuclear one, so much the better.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Move to boost cocoa

In an effort to bolster weak cocoa prices, the International Cocoa Organization is looking for new ways to increase its buffer fund resources (Michael Prest writes). Extensive recent buying of cocoa by the fund has failed to support the market.

Mr Juergen Palmback, the buffer stock manager, has been discussing with banks borrowing to top up the $219m (£119m) buffer stock fund. The fund has spent about $146m (£76m) in market operations in less than two months.

A second possibility is to buy cocoa on deferred payment, and a third is for the organization to pound of cocoa traded by members.

Mobil stops Libyan oil

The American Mobil Corporation said in New York yesterday that it has not decided whether to close its operations in Libya, although it has not exported oil from the country for 15 days.

It said its partnership with the Libyan National Oil Co continues to produce oil but refused to say why exports had stopped. Exxon announced last week that it is relinquishing all its gas, oil and gas liquefaction operations in Libya.

Libya retaliates, page 14

Law wanted

A majority of the Faculty of Actuaries at a seminar in Edinburgh last night said legislation might be necessary eventually to protect the pension rights of people who change jobs or leave a pension fund.

☐ ITV companies' advertising revenue totalled more than £67m last month compared with £52.9m in October, 1980.

Talbex Group has acquired Preston-based Oliver Engineering (Leyland) and its factory,

Full-time work at truck plant

A £4.8m order to supply hetavy trucks to Saudi Arabia yesterday put 780 workers back to full-time working for the first time in more than 18 months. They have been working a two- or three-day week at the ERF factory at Sandbach, Cheshire.

Good message

The Good Relations public relations firm is to become the first public relations business quoted on the London Stock Exchange. The firm announced yesterday it intended to apply for permission to deal in its shares on the unlisted securities market.

Royal drops £900,000

Rising underwriting losses left Royal Insurance showing a £900,000 drop in pretax profits to £91m in the nine months to September 30. Mr John Howard, the chief general manager, said: "There is no respite yet from the exceptionally difficult underwriting conditions in most of the territories where we operate."

Financial Editor, page 15

Trident-Playboy deal 'still on'

Trident Television and Playboy Enterprises yesterday denied that Playboy has been negotiating a possible contingency deal with another company. They said Trident's purchase for £17m of the Playboy gambling casinos and betting shops is still on.

Under Stock Exchange rules, Trident must issue a class one circular to shareholders giving details. It is now expected to be sent out around the second week of December with a shareholders' meeting to approve the deal around the turn of the year.

☐ The first British-made Vauxhall Astra came off the production line at Ellesmere Port yesterday. The model has been built abroad for 18 months.

TODAY

Institute of Directors' Business Enterprise Awards luncheon, Savoy Hotel, London. ACAS day conference on Improving Industrial Relations, Sutton Coldfield. EEC Council of Ministers discuss Multi-Fibre Arrangements; EEC finance ministers discuss creation of a common market for large-scale non-life insurance risks.

Company results: Acrow, Hat Group, Tesco Stores, and Unilever (half-yearly).



Buy British NCB chief urges state industries

By Rupert Morris

A policy of positive purchasing of British goods by nationalized industries was urged yesterday by Sir Derek Ezra, Chairman of the National Coal Board, as a way of lifting industry out of recession.

Sir Derek was visiting Dunlop's belting division factory at Speke, where the first stage of £1.4m investment programme for the manufacture of PVC-impregnated, fireproof conveyor belting had just been completed. The Coal Board will buy £23m worth of conveyor belting this year, he said.



Ezra: benefits of positive purchasing

Buyers with the Board's purchasing power had considerable capacity for influencing the fortunes of British industry, Sir Derek said. The Board had spent £983m last year on equipment, goods and services, of which only £26m, or 2.6 per cent, had been spent abroad.

"I do not advocate buying British for its own sake", Sir Derek said. "Price must be right, and so must quality and delivery."

£77m Channel power order for GEC

By Our Industrial Staff

Orders which could be worth more than £120m were announced yesterday in the engineering and shipbuilding industry.

GEC got the lion's share, two contracts whose total value could be worth £108m for supplying high voltage transmission equipment and turbine generators. One of them, however, is only at the letter-appointment stage at present.

British Shipbuilders want a £13m contract for a relatively new design of ship for a Panamerican company. It has now announced contracts this year valued at more than £500m for 26 ships and two semi-submersible drilling rigs.

GEC's first contract, worth more than £77m, has been awarded by the Central Electricity Generating Board to the group's Switzerland company for the supply of equipment for the trans-channel power cable line expected to come into use in 1985-6.

The cable will be laid between France and England — between Bonningnes-le-Calais and Sellindge, Kent — so that electricity can be transferred between the two countries depending on loadings on either side of the Channel.

The link represents the world's largest direct current power transfer by cable. Each country will convert it into alternating current before it enters the national grids.

The total link will provide a power transfer of 2,000 MW, the power transfer equivalent to a large generating station.

The first phase of the link is planned for service in 1985. GEC will build the British terminal links for the cross-Channel cable, including the convertor from direct current into alternating current.

No new jobs will be created but a number of GEC companies will be involved in the project — those at Stafford, Lincoln and Manchester — as will Marconi.

The second phase of the system is expected to be completed around 1986. The equipment on the French side similar to that provided by GEC will be supplied by Electricité de France.

The total project is expected to cost £500m of which Britain will contribute £253m.

The second GEC contract is worth $60m (£31m). GEC Turbine Generators has received a letter of intent from Edmonton Power of Alberta, Canada, for the supply of two 400 MW steam generators.

The new ship, a 35,000-tonne deadweight bulk carrier, will be built by Govan Shipbuilders at Glasgow. The order, with five other orders won since August and valued at £95m, will secure employment for the shipyards 3,000 workers until mid-1983.

The order is for a type of bulk carrier developed by Austin & Pickersgill, the Wearside Shipyard, which this year won the first two orders for the design. ☐ Ministers face questioning from Opposition M.P.s today on the shipbuilding industry's longer-term future when the Commons debate the second reading of the Shipbuilding Bill.

The bill is due to be discussed with an Order which will increase British Shipbuilders statutory borrowing limit from £500m to £600m with provisions which set a new ceiling of £800m. The Government is also seeking powers to extend the industry's redundancy payments scheme to the end of June, 1985.

Italian fuel crisis looms as winter approaches

From John Earle, Rome, Nov 16

Industry and householders have been warned of power cuts two days a week by Italy's National Electricity Board, ENEL.

This warning is a sign of the precarious supply situation as winter approaches for energy as a whole in a country which depends on other countries for 82 per cent of its overall needs, of which oil accounts for 67 per cent.

The private oil companies have told the Government that during the three months November to January they are importing 17.8 per cent less crude and semi-processed oil products than in the same period last year. They will also sell 15.3 per cent less refined petroleum products on the Italian market. There will be 21.8 per cent less heating oil available.

The prices of petroleum products are controlled by the Government, which has authorized a series of increases, including that of super grade petrol to 995 lire a litre — the highest in Europe. Nevertheless, the private oil companies trade association Unione Petrolifera has said that prices net of tax, particularly for heating oil, were being maintained "artificially low" and imports were becoming uneconomic.

No methane has started to flow through the 1,550 mile TransMed pipeline from the Algerian Sahara. The pipline has been laid and a formal opening ceremony was expected this month in the presence of President Sandro Pertini.

But representatives of the state owned ENI group who were in Algiers last week are reported to have returned without reaching agreement over a price for the gas.

Apart from arguments over figures, there is a difference in approach. The Algerians want to link the price with that of crude oil, while the Italians argue that it should match the prices of oil products to consumers.

These developments have increased the need for a successful conclusion to the talks with the Soviet Union for Italian involvement in the $15,000m gas pipeline project from Western Siberia.

Italy wants to take another 8,000m cubic metres a year of gas in addition to the 7,000m it receives from the Soviet Union.

Like other Western European countries, it has been under strong pressure from the United States to withdraw from the project, because of the strategic issues. At the end of last week Signor Alberto Grandi, ENI chairman, on a visit to the United States explained to Mr James Edwards, the secretary for energy, why Italy intends to go ahead.

Libya calls for oil ban on US

Beirut, Nov 16—Libya's Union of Petroleum, Mining and Chemical Workers has also called on Arab oil producers to impose an oil embargo on the United States as a protest against the increasing United States military involvement in the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean.

The call reflects Libya's displeasure at a host of United States actions from the shooting down of two Libyan jets recently to the military exercises by Egypt and the United States.

There was no indication that the call was related to Exxon's decision last Thursday to abandon its oil and natural gas concessions there. Oil industry sources speculated, however, that the Libyan Government might be trying to dissuade other American oil companies from following Exxon's lead.

Libya has accused Exxon Corporation of breach of contract and Libyan law by relinquishing its concessions in Libya, but its national oil company said the dispute might be resolvd

Exxon, announced last week it had notified the Tripoli government that it was pulling out of Libya, where it once produced an average of 100,000 barrels of oil a day.

The oil embargo call, is not likely to stir much interest among other Arab oil Producers such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates who have poor relations with Libya.

Among the half dozen major United States oil companies operating in Libya, Occidental Petroleum has already made it plain it doesn't intend to follow Exxon out of the North African country. Mobil, however, is a prime candidate to depart.

In a weekend interview, Occidental's chairman, Dr Armand Hammer, reiterated his company's position that it does not have any intention of leaving.

Early last month, Occidental worked out a highly profitable arrangement for producing Libyan oil. Moreover, Occidental has a unique "participation" accord with Libya which allows it to buy Libyan oil at discount prices. Occidental has not disclosed the details of its agreement, but it has acknowledged that it has strong profit incentives to remain in Libya.

Cleaning up on holidays

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Sketchley, the chain of 500 High Street dry cleaners, is breaking new ground in the travel business by launching a holiday sales promotion involving Bena Travel, a direct-sell organization which bypasses travel agents.

Sketchley was at pains yesterday to emphasise it was not moving into the travel business as such and the Association of British Travel agents said it was not worried because the development was only a marketing promotion. Nevertheless, Bena Travel, based at Stamford, Lincs, expects to generate around 40,000 extra holidays next year through the deal, more than doubling its direct-sell operation.

A rash of carbon-copy promotions with other retail chains by other direct-sell operators could lead to a greater growth of this sector. That would be an increased threat to the High Street travel agents.

Direct-sell, in which Martin Rook, the British Airways subsidiary, Portland Holidays part of the Thomson Organization and Tjaereborg are the market leaders, is a growing sector of the overall travel market, accounting for about 7.5 per cent and expected next year to go to 10 per cent.

Comparable holidays are usually cheaper because direct-sell cuts out travel agents commissions. Bookings are made direct by phone and the leading direct-sell operators are fully computerized, as Bena Travel has been since the beginning of this year. Many small travel agents are not.

Bena Travel has sold about 35,000 holidays this year and believes the Sketchley promotion might take it near 80,000 next year. That would give the company about 2 per cent of the total package holiday market, expected to go to 4.4m holidays next year.

In the Sketchley promotion, its dry clean customers, for the next few weeks in a pilot experiment in north London including parts of Hertfordshire and Middlesex, will be able to pick up a special-offer Bena Travel brochure. This offers a £10 discount on each holiday booked through Bena Travel plus a £3 cleaning voucher redeemable at Sketchley.

This is what the trade calls a "ping-pong" promotion, in which both partners look for more customers. Mr Graham Taylor, managing director of Sketchley, said: "We have to see how the pilot experiment goes; but the plan is to have it in most of our outlets in January. But this is merely a marketing promotion: it does not mean we are diversifying into the travel business. We have run similar promotions with other manufacturers' products already."

Mr Alan James, chairman of Bena Travel, claimed the promotion would mean holidays cheaper even than those offered through other direct-sell outlets. Bena's main business is into Spain but it also has small holiday programmes in Barbados, Florida and Portugal.

Brian Harris



Sunshine ahead for Bena Travel's Mr Alan James, left, and Sketchley's Mr Graham Taylor

Shipbuilding unions may end pay accords

By Our Correspondent

A warning that national wage negotiations and procedural agreements for the 70,000 men in the nationalized shipbuilding and shiprepairing industry could be abandoned was given yesterday by a union leader.

Addressing his union's national shipbuilding conference in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr Maurice Reed of the General and Municipal Workers Union, said there was "every possibility" that the shipbuilding negotiating committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions would give notice to British Shipbuilders of the termination of national agreements and wage bargaining "and hand everything back to our accredited representatives at site level".

These officials would then be supported at national level by their unions. Mr Reed told delegates not to be surprised if the committee decided on this action "as I know of two other major unions who hold the same views as we do".

Mr Reed said the disintegration of shipbuilders' national pay deal would come about due to the "consistent refusal" of the chairman and board of British Shipbuilders to behave as a responsible nationalized industry and allow the unions their right of participation and consultation as the nationalization Act laid down.

"Instead", he said, "we are dealing with a chairman who is totally hostile to the word nationalized and all it means".

Opposition to textile import curbs

Brussels, Nov 16. — Europe's Foreign Trade Association which represents EEC retailers has warned against import restrictions on textiles and called for renewal of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement.

The group, whose members include many of Europe's big chain stores, asked foreign ministers to reject the bids by some Community countries for a more protectionist stance on the imports.

The ministers today will make a last-minute bid to agree in a common attitude for the textile talks before they resume in Geneva tomorrow.

The ministers will try to bridge the gap between the protectionist countries, like France and Italy, and the free traders, like West Germany, Holland and Denmark.

After months of trying to agree on a Multi-Fibre Arrangement negotiating mandate, the ministers are under pressure to reach a compromise.

The retailers, however, rejected the types of changes in the MFA the ministers have been considering, such as the recession clause and cuts in imports of certain "sensitive" products.

"We can't do without imports. There are a great number of products we can no longer buy within the community", Dr Helmut Wienholt, general delegate of the association, said. — AP-Dow Jones.

Europe's economic growth unlikely to better America

Paris, Nov 16. — Economic activity in Western Europe next year is likely to expand by less than 2 per cent or about the same rate of growth expected for the United States, according to the Paris Chamber of Commerce.

The business group said economic growth in France in 1982 should be close to the European average, compared with the Government's target of 3.3 per cent.

The chamber said it foresaw a slight deceleration of inflation in Europe next year to an average rate of about 10 per cent. This should still be above the expected growth of between 7-8 per cent in the United States and of between 4-5 per cent, however, but less than the 13.5-14 per cent forecast for France.

The business group's latest monthly bulletin predicts a 4 per cent volume increase in world trade next year.

The chamber said it expected to see a 2 per cent improvement in the purchasing power of French households next year despite the Government's stated objective of overall stabilization.

IN BRIEF

Egypt seeks yen loan for Suez

Egypt is seeking a yen loan worth $250m (£130m) from Japan to widen and deepen the Suez canal.

Mr Mashour Ahmed Mashur, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, arrived in Tokyo yesterday to discuss the project.

He is briefing government officials on a $750m (£390m) enlargement project for the canal which will allow passage of 260,000-tonne tankers and 600,000-tonne ships in ballast.

Gas pipeline study

☐ Two Scandinavian companies are to study the feasibility of a gas pipeline linking potential gas deposits from northern Norway through Sweden to the rest of Europe. The study by the state-owned Swedish company Statens Vattenfallsverk and the Norwegian state oil company Statoil is expected to be completed by July 1983.

Uganda bank rate rise

☐ Uganda's central Bank has sharply increased its interest rates and almost doubled the interest on treasury Bills and deposits. The bank rate rose from 8 per cent to 10 per cent. Interest on treasury bills maturing in 35 days have risen from 4.91 to 8 per cent and the interest on savings deposits is up from 5 per cent to 8 per cent.

Soviet aid for India

☐ The Soviet Union is to grant soft credits to India to help it build a big steel plant in southern Vishakapatnam city. Credits totalling $245m (£127m) will be used to purchase Soviet materials and equipment for the plant.

Italian reserves fall

☐ Italian net official reserves fell $2,000m (£1,041m) in September to a provisional $47,700m from $49,700m in August, the Bank of Italy says.

Aid for trade abroad

☐ The British Overseas Trade Board (BOTB) is offering two new aids for companies on trade promotions abroad — providing an interpreter for BOTB-supported groups of British exhibitors at trade fairs, and travel grants for secretaries with approved trade missions not otherwise backed by the BOTB.

Coal-oil study

☐ A joint study carried out by the Australian and West German governments has shown an Australian coal-to-oil conversion industry might be profitable within a decade, Energy Minister Senator John Carrick said.

Turks make fewer cars

☐ Car production in Turkey dropped by 24.5 per cent so far this year because of a severe recession prompted by the government's tight-money policy, industry sources said yesterday.

Qatar budget cut

☐ The Gulf oil state of Qatar announced an 840,000m ryal (£122,986m) budget for 1981-82, showing a drop of 6.6 per cent over the previous year. No revenue figures were given.

£451m SA power

☐ Combustion Engineering if the United States yesterday booked a contract worth 780 rands (£451m) from the South African Electricity Supply Commission for six boilers, each rated 600 megawatts, to be installed at an East Transvaal power station.

Business appointments

New adviser at Samuel Montagu

Mr Geoffrey Nichols has been appointed adviser to Samuel Montagu & Co. on international business with immediate effect.

Mr J. N. Clarke, chief executive of Charter Consolidated, will join the board of Consolidated Gold Fields as a non-executive director from December 1.

Sir William Vines, deputy chairman of ANZ Banking Group, is to succeed Sir Ian McLennan as chairman. Sir Ian is retiring from the board next January.

Mr H. A. Golding and Mr Hugh Shyvers have been appointed directors of Lawrence-Allison.

Mr Bob Nixon is the new marketing director of Nodecrest Medical Systems.

Mr G. Michael Hostage becomes chairman, president and chief executive officer of the Howard Johnson Company from January 1 next.

Mr J. Brian O'Mulloy has been appointed director of marketing for Europe and Middle East by SRI International. He is succeeded as UK regional director by Mr Derek Nutkins.

Mr Clive Foxell has become British Telecom's new senior director of development and procurement.

Mr Alan Clark has been appointed director of pharmaceutical marketing, Lilly Industries.

Mr Donald Dudley, director of defence equipment sales, has been made director for all marketing and sales functions of Westair, part of Neil & Spencer Holdings.

Mr Abdulla A. Saudi has reassumed his former position of first vice-chairman of Arlabank; Mr Eduardo de Castro Neiva as been appointed vice-chairman. Mr Neiva is deputy chairman of Banco do Brasil.

Mr Douglas Maurice, director of industrial relations of the British Printing Industries Federation, has also become deputy director general, with immediate effect.

After three years as national sales manager of Lada Cars (GB), Mr Peter Errington is moving to Moscow as deputy chief representative of Satra Corporation.

Mr D. N. Idris Pearce has been elected chairman of the International Assets Valuation Standards Committee, and Mr Norman Bowie has been appointed secretary.

Mr M. C. W. Wildy, vice-chairman of Booker McConnell, joins the board of BM's food distribution division as its non-executive chairman. Mr W. J. Marjoram, a director of the food distribution division, becomes trading director for the division, while continuing to hold his present position as managing director of BBW Cash & Carry. Mr D. A. Hawkins, group buying director for the division's wholesale and retail businesses, joins the divisional board.

Mr Jerzy Piasecki has been appointed managing director of James McOnomy and a member of the main board of Comet Radiovision Services.

Mr K. Linfoot has joined the board of Espley-Tyas Overseas. Mr F. Gleave has been appointed to the board of Espley-Tyas Properties.

Mr Bryan Cassidy, at present European director of IPC Business Press, becomes director-general of the Cosmetic Toiletry and Perfumery Association from next month.

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN Bank	15 %
Barclays	15 %
BCCI	15 %
Consolidated Crdts	15½%
C. Hoare & Co	*15 %
Lloyds Bank	15 %
Midland Bank	15 %
Nat Westminster	15 %
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15 %

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13%, up to £50,000 13¼% over £50,000 14%

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
114	100	ABI Bldgs 10% CULS	112	—	10.0	8.9	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	68	—	4.7	6.9	10.8	14.9
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3
200	92½	Bardon Hill	193	—	9.7	5.0	9.4	11.4
104	88	Deborah Services	97	—	5.5	5.7	4.8	9.1
126	88	Frank Horsell	121	—	6.4	5.3	10.9	26.3
110	39	Frederick Parker	60	—	1.7	2.8	26.1	—
110	47	George Blair	47	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	98	-1	7.3	7.4	7.1	10.7
113	59	Jackson Group	98	+1	7.0	7.1	3.1	7.0
130	103	James Burrough	110	—	8.7	7.9	8.0	10.1
334	244	Robert Jenkins	292	—	31.3	10.7	4.1	10.3
59	50	Scruttons "A"	57	+1	5.3	9.3	8.8	8.1
224	177	Torday Limited	177xd	-4	15.1	8.5	6.8	11.7
23	8	Twinlock Ord	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 12% ULS	72	+1	15.0	20.8	—	—
56	33	Unilock Holdings	33	-1	3.0	9.1	5.9	10.0
103	81	Walter Alexander	84	—	6.4	7.6	5.5	9.8
263	181	W. S. Yeates	218	—	13.1	6.0	4.1	8.4

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The Bank touches the brakes

We respond to market rates most of the time, but certainly not all of the time, was the first half of the message from the Bank of England's money market intervention yesterday. The second half of the message was that the authorities are none too keen on a precipitate fall in short-term interest rates that might get out of control and end in tears.

The question that left the market to mull over for the rest of the day was this: was the Bank putting its foot firmly on the brake or merely applying it gently? The answer probably is that the authorities want any downward movement in rates to be orderly rather than headlong. In other words, with some clearing banks appearing to be weighing up the prospect yesterday morning of a full-point cut in base rates, the Bank was keen to make it clear that it was none too keen on such boldness.

How the clearers will respond this morning is going to be interesting. The Bank may have put out a warning signal yesterday, but period rates in the money markets are still pointing to a cut in base rates. What is more, dollar interest rates continued to ease yesterday. Prime rates again followed money market rates down, this time with Crocker leap-frogging the competition and cutting its lending rate from 17 to 16 per cent.

So with dollar rates coming down and sterling again firm against both the dollar and the Deutschmark, why the fear that there may be something nasty lurking round the corner? The answer, perhaps, is that the authorities do not see anything specific, at least not yet, but would simply prefer caution in a world where it is none too easy to see very far ahead. That may be commendable in its way, but industry is certainly not going to thank anyone for keeping real interest rates at their present level a moment more than necessary.

Philips' Lamps

A litmus test

Philips' Lamps is a litmus test of the state of European multinationals in general and of electronics companies in particular. So its nine months' results will bring no great cheer to either group. Pretax profits are down from 499m to 479m fl, and the net profit figure, 5 per cent higher at 260m fl, is distorted by adjustment in the third quarter of a tax charge overstated earlier in the year. Warnings of further "restructuring" and an acceleration of the rate of reduction of the workforce suggest that the company expects even rougher waters ahead.

Profits were, of course, adversely affected by a 40 per cent rise in net interest charges to 1,016m fl, wholly the consequence of higher interest rates. But the dollar also moved mainly in Philips' favour and currency fluctuations contributed 9 per cent of the 4,527m fl increase in turnover to 130,115m fl.

The strategy of improving productivity by cutting the labour force and concentrating manufacturing in a smaller number of bigger plants appears to be bringing some success in the crucial colour television market. Philips has staked its European presence on resisting the Japanese in this highly competitive area and so far has succeeded, slightly pushing up its market share. Electronic data processing and domestic appliances have also fared well. Nevertheless, European sales growth lagged behind all other parts of the world, making exchange rates an even more important factor at the bottom line.

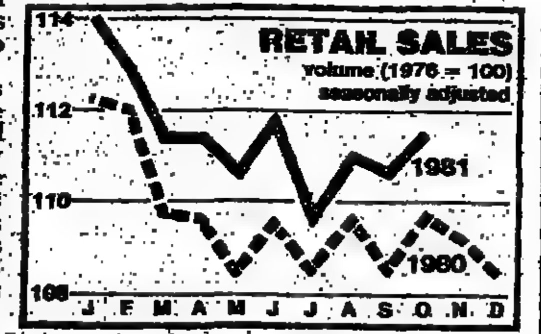
Philips is looking to another 4 or 5 per cent expansion of sales next year, but this will probably be maintained at the expense of improved profitability. Other companies will have to follow the Philips' route of concentration and emphasis on productivity if they too are to emerge from the depression equipped for survival, but whether they enjoy the same management strengths as Philips remains to be seen. It is far from obvious which colour the litmus paper will turn into.

Retailers

The squeeze on incomes

The retail industry is keeping its fingers crossed for a good Christmas and New Year. The first half of the year was not too bad for a number of companies, but the outlook over the next 18 months is not so cheerful. Sales in the initial six months held up surprisingly well, thanks largely to three factors. Real disposable earnings did not fall back as rapidly as expected; redundancy payments could have found their way into the stores; and the black economy, too, may well have had an impact.

Now the squeeze on real disposable incomes is being more acutely felt, though the fall in the savings ratio suggest the effect on retailers may be temporarily cushioned. Certainly, yesterday's official statistics showing a rise in



volume of 1.6 per cent and in value of 10 per cent for October compared with October last year are less important than the industry's feel for the medium-term outlook.

At the moment, with durable and clothing prices in particular rising relatively slowly, there is a considerable squeeze being exerted on individual companies. Some are clearly attempting to hold prices down in an effort to hang on to market share, while others are going in for highly expensive promotional campaigns. All the time, however, costs are rising steadily.

Royal Insurance

Third quarter disappoints

A £6.5m drop in the third quarter has left nine-month profits from Royal Insurance down by nearly £1m to £91m pretax and about £10m below market expectations. With Royal firmly embarked on a period of renewed expansion, as heralded by last year's £116m rights issue, premium income largely from the United Kingdom and United States has risen from £944m to £1,108m — an underlying increase of 12½ per cent — while investment income has risen by £35.5m to £142m, although about £10m of this is due to the rights issue.

But the underwriting loss has risen sharply in the third quarter. In the United States where Royal was showing a downturn in underwriting losses at the halfway stage, there is an increase after nine months from £16.8m to £29.2m. This is largely put down to two exceptionally bad months during the third quarter and Royal remains confident about its American expancion which is taking it away from the fiercely competitive North-East and into the Mid-West and South. Its operating ratio in the United States at 105.1 still compares favourably with the competition, although given the state of the American market Royal is still expecting some deterioration in the underwriting result there next year.

In Canada and Australia, where Royal is making overall losses after investment, the underwriting position has continued to worsen. Claims on motor and crime-related business have risen sharply in Canada, while Australian losses were aggravated by need for increased reserves on compensation business. However, Royal is bumping up rates, even at the expense of market share, in both areas and expects sharp reductions in underwriting losses next year.

The United Kingdom, however, may be looking increasingly competitive in 1982, though the underwriting profit so far this year is up from £9.5m to £14.1m, helped by the clement weather.

For the year Royal looks like producing little change or even a small drop on 1980's £122m pretax and, assuming a further rise in the final dividend, the shares yield 10.2 per cent on a dividend which should be about 1½ times covered.

Mr Tebbit takes the axe to industrial training

The scrapping of 16 out of 23 industrial training boards (ITBs) announced in the Commons yesterday represents the first important decision by Mr Norman Tebbit to be made public since he took over as Secretary of State for Employment.

Mr Tebbit's formidable reputation as one of the Prime Minister's most loyal supporters and yesterday's denunciation by Mr Len Murray of the decision as "utter folly", make it possible to see the move as evidence of a new course being charted at the Department of Employment.

In fact the decision, which will mean the loss of 2,000 jobs among training board staff, probably differs not that much from the one which would have been made by Mr James Prior had he still been Employment Secretary.

The Government has been more united on this issue than on most topics, holding the view that the large sectors of British industry training needs could be more affectively met on what Mr Tebbit described in the House yesterday as "a voluntary basis with less cost and bureaucracy".

In some ways the move is a less dramatic piece of quango stripping than it appears. The number of board employees to go is well under half the total of 4,700 and three in every 10 employees will still be working in an industry covered by one of the seven training boards which Mr Tebbit has reprieved.

Nevertheless, the decision marks a major departure with training policies developed over almost two decades and a decisive break with a tripartite system under which unions have had as much say as employers.

The first boards came into being in 1964. In the view of their supporters they were a long overdue method of filling the gap left by the relative decline of the apprenticeship training of the prewar period — often at a cost to the employer out of all proportion to the benefit — and the decrease in the large pool of skilled labour built up by both military and civilian training during the war.

The boards have been able to impose a levy on employers of normally not more than 1 per cent of the payroll. With exemptions granted only to companies which can show that they are providing adequate training, the idea has been to ensure that firms which do not train pay a price for poaching skilled labour from those which do.

Originally the industry met the operating costs of running the boards but from 1975 the Government took that over at what last year was an annual cost of £48m. The Government had already planned to stop meeting those costs so that by agreeing to continue doing so until next spring for the seven reprieved boards Mr Tebbit has made a modest gesture towards the employers — though not nearly as large a one as groups like the Engineering Employers Federation would have liked.

Overall the Government has reprieved, with the sole exception of the Ceramics ITB, the seven which the Manpower Serivces Commission had been specifically and unanimously agreed should remain.

On the whole, they are also the ones which individual employers wanted retained though a notable exception is Hotel and Catering which is to continue in business despite the opposition of a powerful employers lobby because there is obviously no adequate alternative.

Mr Tebbit said yesterday that those being scrapped included ones which "had lost the confidence of their industries" as well as others — manmade fibres is frequently cited as an example — which had effectively worked themselves out of a job.

Ministers believe that the threat of closure and the decision to stop funding operating costs have already concentrated the minds of the reprieved boards on the need to become more efficient. They point to what are being called "deathbed repentances" from some boards which feared closure as evidence of past overstaffing and inefficiency.

Nevertheless, the real test of yesterday's decision will lie in large part in the willingness of employers to enter voluntary arrangements which can fulfil the training needs on the industries which will no longer have boards.

Last month a majority of the Manpower Services Commissioners — all except the Confederation of British Industry representatives — voted to oppose the decision to scrap the bulk of the boards on the grounds that the voluntary arrangements so far proposed were not adequate to replace them.

The TUC's anger had already been fuelled by the fact that the 1981 Employment and Training Act ensures that any proposal affecting the levy raised by the surviving boards must carry the approval of the employers representatives.

The real argument may well prove to be over the order of the steps which the government has taken towards a new training policy. Mr Tebbit now hopes to put flesh on the bones of the government's New Training Initiative before the parliamentary recess.

The goals of the initiative, as spelt out by the MSC and endorsed by the government and — so far — by the TUC, provide for improved skill training to agreed standards, improved vocational education and training for all young people, and more adult training opportunities.

The line firmly taken in Whitehall is that with the detailed structural question of the boards now out of the way, ministers can now address themselves to what they see as a long overdue wholesale review of training and vocational education.

The other view strongly taken by opponents of yesterday's announcement is that whatever the real deficiencies of the present boards it is a serious error to tamper with them before the government's training objectives have been clearly defined.

The government is already considering how it can persuade employers to come up with adequate arrangements on a voluntary basis for industrial training. One possibility already being canvassed is the use of tax rebates.

But ministers will also need support from the unions whom they blame for playing a large part in the present critical fall in apprenticeships, partly because of the high level of wage rates negotiated for young people and partly because of hitherto fiercely conservative attitudes to traditional time-served craft training.

That will not have been made any easier by yesterday's announcement. But in the long run a full assessment will not be possible until the full scope of the training initiative is known.

Donald Macintyre

Are we in for another dose of Japanese medicine?

Pharmaceuticals is the latest industry in the United States to catch a dose of what Americans are beginning the call "the jay-jays".

Japanese jitters have been induced by a spate of recent reports, from respected pharmaceutical analysts as well as magazine writers, which suggest that Japan's dozen large drug houses are poised to attack the American market with the same force that has already overwhelmed the home-grown manufacturers of television sets and radios, cameras and calculators, cars, motorcycles and so on.

Slight symptoms of the jitters can be detected in Europe, too. Three months ago the Office of Health Economics in Britain and the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industry Associations published reports warning that the Japanese pharmaceutical industry was building up resources for a major international assault, with the help of friendly government regulations and a favourable official pricing policy. The Ministry of Health and Welfare allows domestic companies very large profit margins on the drugs they sell through the Japanese health service.

The latest contribution to jay-jays literature comes in the journal of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, *ABPI News*, which devotes a page in its latest issue, to an alarming analysis of Japan's long-term drug strategy by Mrs Elizabeth Greetham, a pharmaceutical consultant in the United States. The tone of her report is caught by the accompanying drawings of a luxuriant Japanese rose bush strangling the British Isles with its roots.

Pharmaceuticals is one of the few major sectors in which this country has kept its share of a growing world market over the past 20 years. If it, too, is lost to the Japanese, Britain's industrial future will be grim indeed. But could it happen?

Last year Britain exported £745m worth of pharmaceuticals; imports were £222m, giving the industry a record trade surplus of £523m — 29 per cent up on 1979. The surplus passed the £100m level only 10 years ago.

Japan, by contrast, still imports more drugs than it sells abroad. The Japanese companies' sales overseas represent only 3 per cent of their total revenues. The equivalent figure for the American industry is 40 per cent and for British firms 58 per cent.

The Japanese home market, amounting to £5,000m a year, is growing 10 per cent faster than inflation and already accounts for 14 per cent of world drug sales, compared with 3 per cent for Britain and 17 per cent for the United States. Per capita consumption in Japan is, or soon will be, the highest in the world — partly because the country's doctors make more than half their income from dispensing drugs and therefore have a strong incentive to write and fill expensive prescriptions for their patients.

So far the Japanese companies have concentrated on consolidating their hold on this lucrative home market. They have boosted research and development budgets relative to sales and, according to Mrs Greetham, have raised the proportion of products developed by themselves (rather than made under license from foreign companies) from less than 30 per cent to 40-45 per cent over the last three years. Pharmaceutical research and development is clearly benefiting from the recent rapid improvement in Japanese university education and research in the biological and chemical sciences.

UK drug exports and imports

Year	Exports £m	Imports £m
1970	143.9	37.5
1971	171.9	41.1
1972	184.9	47.7
1973	225.1	73.8
1974	308.7	106.8
1975	378.1	111.9
1976	458.7	159.0
1977	563.1	198.8
1978	685.7	227.3
1979	650.8	256.9
1980	756.1	264.4

Source: Overseas Trade Statistics

Now they are beginning to license Japanese-developed drugs abroad — the sign that the assault has begun. The Americans are becoming panicky. The British seem more phlegmatic, although the very fact that the ABPI gives house room to the Greetham analysis suggests that nobody is prepared to adopt a "it could happen here" attitude. Sir Austin Bide, chairman of Glaxo, says that the Japanese represent a "formidable" challenge. But, he adds: "That is not to say that I fear them; I respect them."

The figures suggest that the British pharmaceutical industry is in a strong position to withstand the challenge. Its R & D effort has been expanding steadily, at an annual rate 10 per cent above inflation, for three decades. In 1980 it spent £280m, exactly one hundred times the 1953 figure, on research and development. That represents 14 per cent of total turnover, a higher proportion than any other industrial sector.

The growth in R & D has enabled the big British pharmaceutical manufacturers — and particularly Glaxo and Beecham, the most successful pair — to keep pace with their European and American competitors. However, despite the stepped-up laboratory activity here and abroad, all companies have seen a steady decline in innovation, at least as measured by the number of new drugs coming on to the market.

There are two clear reasons why the present worldwide output of new drugs — about 20 a year — is so far below the golden years of the late 1950s and early 1960s, when



Japanese developed drugs are beginning to be licensed abroad — a sign that the assault has started.

50 new compounds a year were launched with far less research effort. First, there are simply fewer novel drugs left to discover, at least by the traditional empirical approach of screening tens of thousands of compounds for biological activity and then using organic chemistry to alter the most promising candidates in the hope of enhancing their desirable characteristics.

Secondly, all governments have imposed far more stringent safety requirements on the industry, so that today's new drugs must undergo extremely extensive and expensive long-term testing on animals and humans before they are licensed for general prescription. On average, a company must now spend about £50m over ten years to bring a new compound to the market.

The result, as Sir Austin Bide acknowledges, is that the pharmaceutical industry is gradually falling into the hands of a decreasing number of larger companies. Small firms are having to give up the game of molecular roulette (to use an analogy that the industry hates) as the stakes rise.

The rules of the game may change fundamentally in the future if new technology — genetic manipulation of micro-organisms to produce drugs and/or the use of computers to design new compounds — lives up to its promise. Under the present rules, it will be impossible for the new players from Japan to sweep the board in pharmaceuticals as quickly or as thoroughly as in some other industries. But they are smart enough to win some big prizes from the Europeans and Americans.

Clive Cookson

Business Diary: Putting the cartel before the hoarse

For the second year running, the president of the International Air Transport Association, the airlines' trade association, often labelled a cartel by its enemies, is to be a top European airline man.

Armin Baltensweiler, president of Swissair, takes over from Pierre Giraudet, president of Air France, and will oversee the Iata annual meeting when it is held in Geneva this time next year.

Geneva is also one of the head offices of Iata (it has another in Montreal) and it is certain that the careful Swiss will not lay out a great deal of money on hosting this annual talking shop and social thrash, and certainly nothing like other airlines have spent in other parts of the world.

He arrives at the head of Iata at a significant moment, for most of the 111 airline members are making frightening losses during the world recession, while Swissair remains financially buoyant.

With Lufthansa and one or two others, Swissair under Baltensweiler has kept first-class fares in Europe while British Airways and most others are chasing the higher-volume club class market.

He is also pained at the sight of the North Atlantic airlines at each other's throats with 66 per cent fares reductions, described by Sir Freddie Laker as, "mutual suicide". But whether he can instil his warring colleagues with Swiss discipline is extremely doubtful.



Iata's Armin Baltensweiler

Reader Kenneth Campbell writes in some puzzlement from Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, having read a copy of Time which contains an advertisement for that magazine's "Education program". This is "a classroom service for English teachers who like to stay up-to-the-minute on current affairs". What puzzles Campbell is that a classroom scene in the advertisement makes use of a wallchart of Middle East potentates which shows the ruler of Saudi Arabia as King Faisal (d. 1975) and the president of Algeria as Houari Boumedienne (d. 1978).

Peak hour?

Raising money is proving a suprisingly easy prelude to raising steam for Peak Rail, a group of railway enthusiasts in Derbyshire busy restoring the 20-mile line between Matlock and Buxton which British Rail closed in the late 1960s.

It has raised £25,000 so far with a convertible loan stock issue, five times as much as it has expected to raise at this stage, according to Steve Broadbent, one of the directors. It is well on the way to the £70,000 it wants by the end of February to build a new station at Buxton and develop its main engineering works at Rosely up the line.

Loan stock holders will eventually become the company's shareholders. Most encouragingly for Broadbent, subscriptions have been for relatively small blocks of loan stock, amounts of between £50 and £100 which, he thinks, suggests the company will end up being owned by the local interests it wants to serve.

Last week, the railway — if railway it is, as the company still has to replace the track British Rail tore up — received outline planning permission to reinstate the line through 11 miles of the Peak District National Park.



Honeymoon period for Jamaica? John and Michelle Gentles in London yesterday.

Room service

Honeymooners and hotels do rather go hand in hand, but when I spoke to the newly-married John Gentles yesterday, he had more hotels in mind than the one in which he and his bride are staying.

Gentles, 34 and his wife, Michelle, a former Miss Jamaica and 1980 Miss World finalist, are honeymooning at the Hotel Bristol, London this week.

However, it was not about the Bristol that Gentles and I spoke, but about two hotels in Jamaica, where he is the new director of tourism.

The hotels in question are the Mallards Beach and the Intercontinental, both at Ocho Rios, an area Gentles knows well, because before the free-enterprise Seaga government came in at the end of last year, he was manager of the Sans Souci, also at Ocho Rios.

Gentles was waiting yesterday for a call from Jamaica to say that a decision had been made on the sale of the Mallards Beach and Intercontinental, the last two of eight hotels nationalized by the left-wing Manley government to be put up for sale.

One bidder said to be strongly in the running for both is Eric Bernard, a former Grand Met director who recently quit as president of the Holiday Inns hotel division to build up his own company.

The Manley government acquired 14 hotels in all, about two-thirds of the island's stock of 11,000 rooms. Gentles says the remaining six start coming onto the market in the new year when the leases expire.

Madeira, m'dear?

The producers of that noble wine, Madeira, have looked not towards the Portuguese mainland, but to Britain for a director of their trade association.

He is David Pamment, 39, managing director of Blayney and Company, the wine and spirit division of Vaux, the Sunderland brewers.

Pamment, however, is not as exotic a choice as all that. He worked for Cockburn's in Oporto, is fluent in Portuguese and, moreover, has a Portuguese wife, Lena.

His job will be both to promote sales of Madeira, as well as to keep the companies in touch with the latest developments in winemaking.

Neither job should come too hard. Here in Britain he is a council member of the Wine and Spirit Association, and has studied oenology and viticulture in France and Italy as well as in Portugal.

Graffito seen in a garage not far from the House of Commons: This, too, is a house of oil repute.

Ross Davies

Landsit plans full revaluation

By Peter Wainwright

Land Securities Investment Trust, Britain's largest property company which makes up nearly 30 per cent of the *FT-Actuaries* property index, is to commission a full property valuation from Knight Frank & Rutley as at next March.

A revaluation of just a sample of properties was the most the market expected, and the next was not due until 1983. However, little is expected from the new valuation; the last valuation, as at March 1981, indicated a net asset value of 405p a share. But little growth is expected in this figure over the full year—rents have been sticky—which means that the discount of 20 per cent on the old figure is unlikely to be, say, more than 23 per cent on the new one to be calculated.

This was one reason why the shares fell 8p to 323p yesterday; another was the smaller rise than expected in the group's pretax profits for the six months to September 30. They rose from £24.6m to £31.7m, a bit less than analysts' estimates which ranged up to £34m.

Even so the figures were good by any standards. They reflected a growth in rental income from £38.5m to £45.4m, and the receipt of £6m from money in government stocks and deposits. The group was in any case cash rich before 1980's £108m rights issue.

The advance in half-time earnings a share from 3.72p to 4.45p is a modest 19 per cent, reflecting rights issue dilution of the ordinary capital. But the increases in both profits and earnings are unexciting against those recently reported by two other property heavyweights, Hammerson and Great Portland, both of which reported profits up by around one third.

Land Securities' shares have come up sharply along with the rest of the sector from their September buffeting, and may not move much for a bit. The spotlight is in any case on MEPC which is due soon with figures, and an asset revaluation. Land Securities' own shares yield around 4 per cent, and annual dividend growth varies between 14 per cent and 20 per cent, which makes the group a benchmark for index-linked stocks.

The group's portfolio was, as at last March, 66.5 per cent freehold, and weighted towards West End and City shops and offices. Long leaseholds accounted for 31.5 per cent, biased towards the provinces.

Ferguson up sharply as borrowings fall

By Paul Maidment

Reduced borrowings and a marked improvement in its printing and packaging division showed through in a more than doubled pretax profit at the halfway stage for Ferguson Industrial Holdings, the Cumbria-based building and engineering to giftware and printing group. Pretax profits for the six months to August 31 were £1.63m, up from £776,000 for the corresponding period last year. Sales were £52.4m, up 31.5 per cent from a year earlier.

Trading profit rose to £1.98m, from £1.69m and interest payable was reduced by almost four fifths to £172,000 from £779,000. Earnings per share were 5.4p against 4.6p. The half-time dividend is being maintained at 3.143p gross, which helped the shares to rise 9p to 87p.

Printing and packaging contributed profits for the half year of £1.02m, against £570,000 a year earlier. The building supplies division continued to show improvement in a depressed market, but the engineering, engineering supplies and giftware divisions were still encountering difficult trading conditions, Mr. Denis Vernon, the chairman, said. The giftware division lost £45,000, against a £110,000 profit a year earlier.

Gosforth Industrial Holdings, acquired in the final months of the last financial year, has produced satisfactory results, Mr Vernon said.

H J Baldwin profit slumps

H. J. Baldwin, the Nottingham clay and concrete manufacturer which last month had its audit report withheld by Ernst and Whinney, has now issued results for the year to April 30, 1981.

Although the auditors are still refusing to sign the report until the position of who is and who is not a director is clarified, it has released its figures to assist the market.

These show that turnover has fallen from £2.31m to £2.28m and pretax profit from £285,000 to £111,000. A tax credit of £90,000 means, however, that £201,000 is attributable to shareholders.

The company says that the directors whose authority has been challenged will recommend a dividend after the situation with the auditors is resolved.

RETAIL SALES

The following are the figures for the volume of retail sales released by the Department of Trade:

	Sales by volume (seasonally adjusted) (1976=100)	Sales by value (not adjusted) % change on year earlier
1980 1st Qtr	110.2	+21
2nd Qtr	109.2	+12
3rd Qtr	108.9	+14
4th Qtr	109.0	+10
1981 1st Qtr	112.7	+10
2nd Qtr	111.3	+10
3rd Qtr	110.4	+ 9
1980 July	108.5	+15
Aug	108.8	+12
Sept	108.6	+14
Oct	109.7	+13
1981 July	109.7	+ 7
Aug	111.0	+11
Sept	110.6	+ 8
October	111.5(prov)	+10(prov)

Stock markets

Economic fears hit shares

Fears over the economic outlook had equities on the run yesterday despite recent hopes of a further cut in domestic bank rates.

Jobbers were quick to react and marked prices sharply lower after the economic report from the Charterhouse Group which forecasts a worsening of the unemployment figures and a deepening of the recession.

The *FT* Index closed at its low for the day 15.5 down at 503.7, although it remained 9.2 up on the account.

However, the talk of lower base rates and the latest surge in the value of sterling saw gilts continue their recent strong rally in spite of the issue of a further £1,000m of short tap on Friday.

Prices rose by as much as £2 at one point before profit taking clipped the gains by £½ at the close. In shorts, the rises were less spectacular and not helped by news that the Bank of England was issuing rates at 15½ per cent and telling the City that interest rates were falling too fast.

This point was emphasized when United States prime rates were cut by a further ½ per cent to 16 per cent. Nevertheless, dealers were confident of a good start to business in the new two on Thursday.

In blue chips prices closed on the bottom in moderate selling. BOC Group was one example, falling 9p to 145p amid concern over the prospects for its Airco subsidiary. Other losses were seen in ICI, 10p to 276p, Glaxo, 10p to 432p, Fisons, 3p to 138p, Tube Investments, 6p to 96p, Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, 3p to 153p, Hawker Siddeley, 12p to 318p, Blue Circle, 4p to 474p, Bowater, 8p to 204p, and Reed International, 8p to 244p. Reporting this week Beecham fell 6p to 224p, Unilever 7p to 638p and Boots 4p to 204p.

Elsewhere, interest was restricted to bids and company reports. WL Pawson was suspended at 7p before announcing substantial losses and news that the group's bankers had asked the board to sell off certain assets to pull the group round.

Disappointing figures wiped 8p from Geers Gross at 102p and 8p from Land Securities at 223p. But Ferguson Industrial rose 6p to 84p on sharply increased earnings.

In financials RP Martin on 340p and Mercantile House on 455p both shed 20p apiece as the premium for Exco, dealing of which starts Wednesday, begin to be written down.

In insurance composites, the third-quarter figures from Royal Insurance were at the lower end of expectations with the price dropping 15p to 360p. The prospect of cheaper interest rates left the big four clearing banks cheaper on the day with Barclays 10p off at 428p, Midland down 8p at 316p, Lloyds 7p lower at 401p and National Westminster 7p off at 391p.

Inchcape continues to advance on the recent revision of prospects with the price hardening another 7p to 283p, while the failure of any further developments on the bid front wiped 3p from Ranks Hovis McDougall at 63p. British Sugar, currently involved in a bizarre power struggle, slipped 2p to 376p.

But ERF Holdings, benefiting from a £5m contract with Saudi Arabia, advanced 8p to 46p as Charles Hurst rose 8p to 65p amid confirmation that Charleville Holdings had increased its stake to 15 per cent.

Bid speculation added 1p to Tozer Kemsley at 76p and 10p to City Offices at 106p with Yule Catto rising 6p to 86p, Manson Finance 4p to 62p and Nelson David 2½p to 11p.

P & O D'fd fell 3p to 125p as hopes of a bid from Far East sources continued to recede with Trident TV "A" ½p easier at 59½p amid speculation that shareholders may well oppose the group's acquisition of the Playboy casinos.

Electricals also continued to encounter profit-taking on the back of the recent strong run, with GEC losing 23p to 729p, Plessey 18p to 321p, Ferranti 15p to 540p, Thorn-EMI 13p to 428p Racal 15p to 398p and STC 8p to 435p.

Oils were another nervous sector ahead of Shell's third-quarter profits on Thursday. Shell itself fell 10p to 364p, BP 6p to 304p, Ultramar 10p to 491p, Lasmo 22p to 460p and Tricentrol 14p to 250p.

Stores also retreated after recent improvements, amid the belief that the worst of the current recession may be over and the stores sector may be looking fairly cheap. Falls were seen in Great Universal "A", 5p to 431p, British Home Stores, 4p to 135p, Marks & Spencer, 4p to 123p, while Combined English Stores held steady at 39p.

Equity turnover on November 13 was £120,375m (12,309 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: GEC, Plessey, Royal Insurance, ICI, British Home Stores, Eagle Star, P & O D'fd, Sun Alliance, General Accident, Comm Union, BICC and Ranks Hovis McDougall.

Traded Options: A total of 1,204 contracts were completed of which Racal attracted 157 calls, along with Lonrho on 122.

Traditional options saw calls in First Nat Fin, 4½p, with a double completed in BP on 3½p. Puts were made in Burmah on 8p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
A & N Z Bkg (F)	—(—)	175*(136*)	101†(78†)	14†(12†)	22/2	28†(21†)
Folton Textile (F)	9.56(11.27)	0.17‡(0.33‡)	—(—)	0.5(1.25)	—	0.5(1.25)
Bromsgrove (I)	1.68(1.52)	0.08(0.1)	2.71(4.08)	0.7(0.7)	18/2	—(2.25)
Emray (I)	2.51(2.45)	0.06(0.05)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
G. & G. Kynoch (F)	1.86(2.02)	0.02(0.05)	2.3(6.6)	1(1)	29/1	1(1)
Geers Gross (I)	22.2(19.52)	0.34(0.35)	2.06(2.36)	2(1.5)	7/1	—(4.0)
Ferguson Ind. (I)	52.8(39.6)	1.63(0.77)	5.4(4.6)	2.2(2.2)	7/1	—(5.5)
Landsecs. (I)	—(—)	31.7(24.6)	4.45(3.72)	2.75(2§)	—	—(7.6§)
Robert Moss (I)	1.72(1.6)	0.3(0.14)	2.15(1.0)	0.6(0.52)	—	—(1.59)
Philips' Lamps (E)	30,115(25,588)	260(248)	1.43(1.45)	—(—)	—	—(—)
S-W Cons. Res. (I)	0.79(0.13)	0.23(0.12)	0.95(0.55)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Walker & Staff (I)	1.53(1.5)	0.02(0.01)	0.59(0.25)	—(—)	—	—(1.35)
Zygal Dynamics (I)	1.11(0.96)	0.11(0.16)	1.5(2.4)	—(—)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * Australian dollars; † Australian cents; ‡ Loss; § Adjusted for scrip issue, § Figures are in Dutch florins and are for 9 months.

Pawson suspended pending asset sale

A substantial loss for the half year to August 31 led to the temporary suspension yesterday of dealings in the shares of Sheffield-based clothing group W. L. Pawson & Son.

The company asked the Stock Exchange to suspend all dealings after being told by its bankers to cut its borrowings.

As a result, the company's directors now say they are looking for buyers for all or parts of the business. Discussions have already opened on the sale of certain assets.

Pawson lost almost £96,000 in the year to February after paying more than £1.4m in interest charges. The share price has collapsed from a high of 24½p earlier this year to a suspension price of 7p. This values the company at just over £800,000.

W Williams in talks

Dealings were suspended in Cardiff-based W. Williams & Sons shares as the company announced it is in talks which may lead to a bid.

Williams, a non-ferrous metal diecaster and founder, is considering a proposal which may lead to an offer for all the company's 3.4m issued shares.

The suspension price of the shares was 10p, giving the group a market capitalization of £340,000.

Robert Moss

Despite more than doubling pretax profits, Robert Moss, the Oxfordshire plastics manufacturer, is holding down its half-time dividend to help finance expansion plans.

Mr Murray McLean, who took over as chairman last month after his Orchard Holdings gained control of the company, said yesterday he was actively searching for a suitable British plastics company to acquire and was considering a move into the United States.

Pretax profit for the six months to September 30 was £302,000, up 122 per cent from the corresponding period a year earlier on a 7 per cent increase in sales at £1.72m. The dividend is being lifted to 0.6p from 0.525p. The shares gained 1p to 47p, a "high" for the year.

Huntley takeover

Huntley and Palmer Foods has bought Kuan Enterprises, which is incorporated in Singapore and which has for some time produced brands of Huntley biscuits in Singapore and Malaysia. The overall price was $10.6m (Singapore), which is about £2.65m and which has been satisfied by the issue of 3.78m ordinary shares

Cambrian suspension

The Stock Exchange has agreed to suspend the quotation of Cambrian and General Securities, pending details of a reorganization. Arrangements have been agreed in principle under which Cambrian's capital would be increased and reconstituted in ordinary and capital shares, a third party would subscribe new ordinary and capital shares, further new capital of both classes would be issued by rights, a new investment policy and management arrangements would be adopted and the life of the company, which will continue as an investment trust, would be subject to limitation.

BOC Group

The BOC Group and stockbrokers Phillips and Drew jointly denied in a statement yesterday that any member of the board of the BOC group subsidiary, Airco, was present at a lunch with the brokers last Friday, November 13, as reported in *The Times*.

Later that day the BOC share price fell and continued to fall today. "Neither the company nor Phillips and Drew are aware of any such meeting", the statement said.

Wall Street

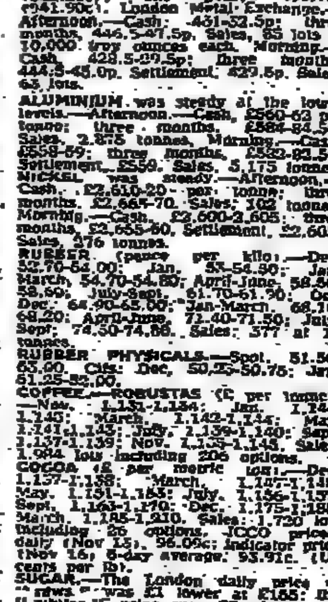
New York, Nov 16.—The deteriorating economy sent stocks sharply lower as investors increasingly focussed on the recession rather than interest rates.

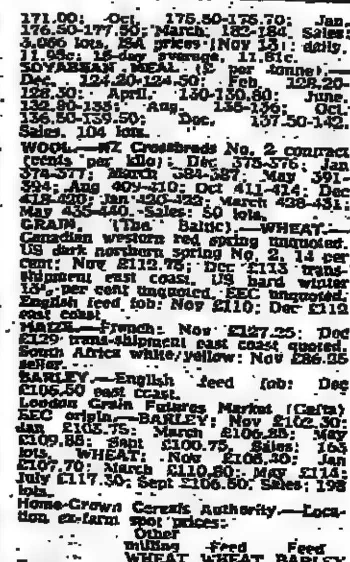
The Dow Jones Industrial average lost 10.85 points to close at about 845.03, its lowest since September 28. Declines led advances by around 1,200 to 425 and volume slipped to some 44 million shares from 45,550,000 last week.

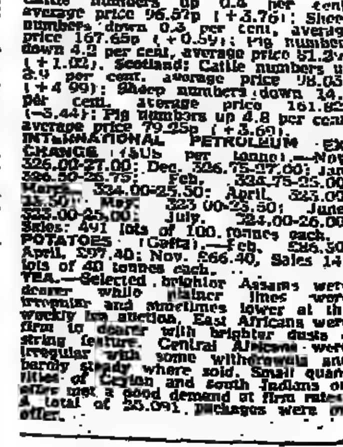
	Nov 16	Nov 13		Nov 16	Nov 13		Nov 16	Nov 13
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Nat Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	Proctor Gamble	77	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	20
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	28	GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	RCA Corp	18	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	25	Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Airlines	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Tel Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]	St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Tire	25	[illegible]	Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	35	Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]	SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	19	Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Commodities



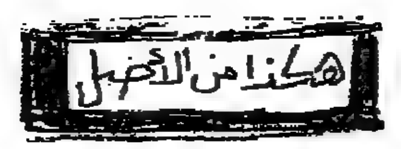






LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver) were: copper rose 3,675 to 111,600; tin rose 340 to 16,810; lead rose 425 to 49,475; zinc fell 225 to 80,500; aluminium rose 1,225 to 124,450; nickel fell 84 to 7,536; silver fell 90,000 to 50,230,000 troy ounces.



Stock Exchange Prices

Nervous selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 9. Dealings End, Nov 20. § Contango Day, Nov 23. Settlement Day, Nov 30

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS — SHORTS — MEDIUMS — LONGS — UNDATED

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL — A—B — C—E — F—H — I—L — M—N — O—S — T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35		9.1	25.3	..
34½	26½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29		500	17.2	..
30	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£20		150	5.9	11.3
353	150	Imp Cont Gas	178	-2	11.4	6.5	11.2
185	93	Milford Docks	120	..	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	128	..	10.0	7.8	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£29	..	500	17.2	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Acms Jewellery 10p Ord (70a)	72
Asprey 25p Ord (a)	775
Brooke Bond Liebig 8¾% Db 87-92	£65¼+1
Cable and Wireless 50p Ord (197)	193
E. Worcester Wtr 10½% Rd Pf 1986 (b)	£12¼
Feedback Group 10p Ord (90a)	[illegible]
Greenwich Cable 25p Ord (30a)	41
Habitat Group 10p Ord (110)	[illegible]
Humberside Elect Controls 10p Ord (10½a)	16
Johnstone's Paints 10p Ord (63a)	75
London Private Health 25p Ord (26a)	26
Precious Metals Trust 25p Ord (£1)	101
Sheldon Jones 25p Ord (57a)	70
Tendering Hundred Wtr 10½% Rd Pf '86 (£100b)	£12¾
W W 25p Ord (62a)	60

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 15	155-4
Northern Foods (125)		15 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. a Nil paid. a Unlisted securities market. b £10 paid. f fully paid. g £20 paid. h £30 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) November 16	Market rates (close) November 16	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9110-9310	$1.9130-9140	0.33-0.23c prem	0.65-0.55c prem
Montreal	$2.2675-2950	$2.2690-2700	0.45-0.55c disc	1.05-1.25c disc
Amsterdam	4.67-72fl	4.67-68fl	1¼-¾c prem	3¼-2¾c prem
Brussels	71.60-72.30f	71.70-80f	6-16c disc	38-48c disc
Copenhagen	13.74-84k	13.75-76k	135-45 ore prem	par-135ore disc
Dublin	1.2050-2140p	1.2075-2095p	23-32p disc	82-95p disc
Frankfurt	4.27½-31½m	4.28¼-29¼m	1⅝-1¼pf prem	4-3½pf prem
Lisbon	122.50-123.75e	122.60-90e	40-220c disc	100-450c disc
Madrid	182.50-184.50p	182.70-90p	25-50c disc	70-110c disc
Milan	2285-2300lr	2285-88lr	12-15lr disc	43-46lr disc
Oslo	11.09-26k	11.09-10k	90 prem-30ore disc	140-30ore prem
Paris	10.77-86f	10.78½-79½f	1-2c disc	6½-7½c disc
Stockholm	10.50-57k	10.50-51k	150-80ore prem	380-290ore prem
Tokyo	430-33y	431-32y	2.95-2.60y prem	7.50-7.15y prem
Vienna	29.90-30.20sch	29.95-30.00sch	12-8gro prem	25-16gro prem
Zurich	3.36½-41½f	3.36¾-37¾f	1⅝-1¼c prem	3½-3¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.6 at 91.2.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14¾ Low 14½

Week Fixed: 14½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14⅛	2 months	14⅛
3 months	13⅞	3 months	13⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	14⅛-14⅛	3 months	14¼
3 months	13⅞-13⅞	4 months	14⅛
4 months	13⅞-13⅞	6 months	13⅞
6 months	13⅞-13⅞		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15-14¾	7 months	14½-14¼
2 months	15-14¾	8 months	14½-14¼
3 months	14¾-14½	9 months	14¼-14
4 months	14½-14¼	10 months	14¼-14
5 months	14¼-13⅞	11 months	14¼-14
6 months	14½-14¼	12 months	14¼-14

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14⅞-14¾	6 months	14¼-15
3 months	14½-14¼	12 months	14⅛-13⅞

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	15¼	3 months	14¼
7 days	15¼	6 months	14
1 month	14¾	1 year	[illegible]

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 15¼-15 Close 30

1 week	15½-15	6 months	14¼-14
1 month	14½-14¼	9 months	14⅛-14⅛
3 months	14½-14¼	12 months	14⅛-14⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 14½ 6 months 14¼

Finance House Base Rate 15%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6745-1.6805
Bahrain	0.7212-0.7242
Finland	8.3730-8.4130
Greece	106.75-108.75
Hongkong	10.8415-10.9015
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.5375-0.5405
Malaysia	4.3020-4.3320
[illegible]	48.40-49.80
New Zealand	2.2890-2.3190
Saudi Arabia	6.5435-6.5735
Singapore	3.9320-3.9620
South Africa	1.8465-1.8615

Dollar Spot Rates

*Ireland	1.5850-1.5880
†Canada	1.1860-1.1862
Netherlands	2.4370-2.4390
Belgium	37.43-37.46
Denmark	7.17-7.18
West Germany	2.2375-2.2385
Portugal	64.10-64.30
Spain	95.75-95.85
Italy	1194.50-1195.50
Norway	5.79-5.80
France	5.6335-5.6385
Sweden	5.4875-5.4925
Japan	225.50-225.65
Austria	15.66-15.69
Switzerland	1.7600-1.7615

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8430-0.8432.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 12-13; seven days, 12⅝-12⅞; one month, 12½-12¾; three months, 12⅞-12⅞; six months, 12⅞-13⅛.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $409.25 (an ounce); pm, $404.25 close, $404.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $416.75-418.75 (£217.75-218.75).
Sovereigns (new): $99-109 (£51.75-52.50).

Landsit plans full revaluation

By Peter Wainwright

Land Securities Investment Trust, Britain's largest property company which makes up nearly 30 per cent of the *FT*-Actuaries property index, is to commission a full property valuation from Knight Frank & Rutley as at next March.

A revaluation of just a sample of properties was the most the market expected, and the next was not due until 1983. However, little is expected from the new valuation; the last valuation, as at March 1981, indicated a net asset value of 405p a share. But little growth is expected in this figure over the full year—rents have been sticky—which means that the discount of 20 per cent on the old figure is unlikely to be, say, more than 23 per cent on the new one to be calculated.

This was one reason why the shares fell 8p to 323p yesterday; another was the smaller rise than expected in the group's pretax profits for the six months to September 30. They rose from £24.6m to £31.7m, a bit less than analysts' estimates which ranged up to £34m.

Even so the figures were good by any standards. They reflected a growth in rental income from £38.5m to £45.4m, and the receipt of £6m from money in government stocks and deposits. The group was in any case cash rich before 1980's £108m rights issue.

The advance in half-time earnings a share from 3.72p to 4.45p is a modest 19 per cent, reflecting rights issue dilution of the ordinary capital. But the increases in both profits and earnings are unexciting against those recently reported by two other property heavyweights, Hammerson and Great Portland, both of which reported profits up by around one third.

Land Securities' shares have come up sharply along with the rest of the sector from their September buffeting, and may not move much for a bit. The spotlight is in any case on MEPC which is due soon with figures, and an asset revaluation. Land Securities' own shares yield around 4 per cent, and annual dividend growth varies between 14 per cent and 20 per cent, which makes the group a benchmark for index-linked stocks.

The group's portfolio was, as at last March, 66.5 per cent freehold, and weighted towards West End and City shops and offices. Long leaseholds accounted for 31.5 per cent, biased towards the provinces.

Ferguson up sharply as borrowings fall

By Paul Maidment

Reduced borrowings and a marked improvement in its printing and packaging division showed through in a more than doubled pretax profit at the halfway stage for Ferguson Industrial Holdings, the Cumbria-based building and engineering to giftware and printing group. Pretax profits for the six months to August 31 were £1.63m, up from £776,000 for the corresponding period last year. Sales were £52.4m, up 31.5 per cent from a year earlier.

Trading profit rose to £1.98m, from £1.69m and interest payable was reduced by almost four fifths to £172,000 from £779,000. Earnings per share were 5.4p against 4.6p. The half-time dividend is being maintained at 3.143p gross, which helped the shares to rise 9p to 87p.

Printing and packaging contributed profits for the half year of £1.02m, against £570,000 a year earlier. The building supplies division continued to show improvement in a depressed market, but the engineering, engineering supplies and giftware divisions were still encountering difficult trading conditions, Mr Denis Vernon, the chairman, said. The giftware division lost £45,000, against a £110,000 profit a year earlier.

Gosforth Industrial Holdings, acquired in the final months of the last financial year, has produced satisfactory results, Mr Vernon said.

Stock markets

Economic fears hit shares

Fears over the economic outlook had equities on the run yesterday despite recent hopes of a further cut in domestic bank rates.

Jobbers were quick to react and marked prices sharply lower after the economic report from the Charterhouse Group which forecasts a worsening of the unemployment figures and a deepening of the recession.

The *FT* Index closed at its low for the day 15.5 down at 503.7, although it remained 9.2 up on the account.

However, the talk of lower base rates and the latest surge in the value of sterling saw gilts continue their recent strong rally in spite of the issue of a further £1,000m of short tap on Friday.

Prices rose by as much as £2 at one point before profit taking clipped the gains by £½ at the close. In shorts, the rises were less spectacular and not helped by news that the Bank of England was issuing rates at 15½ per cent and telling the City that interest rates were falling too fast.

This point was emphasized when United States prime rates were cut by a further ½ per cent to 16 per cent. Nevertheless, dealers were confident of a good start to business in the new tap on Thursday.

In blue chips prices closed on the bottom in moderate selling. BOC Group was one example, falling 9p to 145p amid concern over the prospects for its Airco subsidiary. Other losses were seen in ICI, 10p to 276p, Glaxo, 10p to 432p, Fisons, 3p to 138p, Tube Investments, 6p to 96p, Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, 3p to 153p, Hawker Siddeley, 12p to 318p, Blue Circle, 4p to 474p, Bowater, 8p to 204p, and Reed International, 8p to 244p. Reporting this week Beecham fell 6p to 224p, Unilever 7p to 638p and Boots 4p to 204p.

Elsewhere, interest was restricted to bids and company reports. WL Pawson was suspended at 7p before announcing substantial losses and news that the group's bankers had asked the board to sell off certain assets to pull the group round.

Disappointing figures wiped 8p from Geers Gross at 102p and 8p from Land Securities at 223p. But Ferguson Industrial rose 6p to 84p on sharply increased earnings.

In financials RP Martin on 340p and Mercantile House on 455p both shed 20p apiece as the premium for Exco, dealing of which starts Wednesday, begin to be written down.

In insurance composites, the third-quarter figures from Royal Insurance were at the lower end of expectations with the price dropping 15p to 360p. The prospect of cheaper interest rates left the big four clearing banks cheaper on the day with Barclays 10p off at 428p, Midland down 8p at 316p, Lloyds 7p lower at 401p and National Westminster 7p off at 391p.

Inchcape continues to advance on the recent revision of prospects with the price hardening another 7p to 283p, while the failure of any further developments on the bid front wiped 3p from Ranks Hovis McDougall at 63p. British Sugar, currently involved in a bizarre power struggle, slipped 2p to 376p.

But ERF Holdings, benefiting from a £5m contract with Saudi Arabia, advanced 8p to 46p as Charles Hurst rose 8p to 65p amid confirmation that Charleville Holdings had increased its stake to 15 per cent.

Bid speculation added 1p to Tozer Kemsley at 76p and 10p to City Offices at 106p with Yule Catto rising 6p to 86p, Manson Finance 4p to 62p and Nelson David 2½p to 11p.

P & O D'fd fell 3p to 125p as hopes of a bid from Far East sources continued to recede with Trident TV "A" ½p easier at 59½p amid speculation that shareholders may well oppose the group's acquisition of the Playboy casinos.

Electricals also continued to encounter profit-taking on the back of the recent strong run, with GEC losing 23p to 729p, Plessey 18p to 321p, Ferranti 15p to 540p, Thorn-EMI 13p to 428p, Racal 15p to 398p and STC 8p to 435p.

Oils were another nervous sector ahead of Shell's third-quarter profits on Thursday. Shell itself fell 10p to 364p, BP 6p to 304p, Ultramar 10p to 491p, Lasmo 22p to 460p and Tricentrol 14p to 250p.

Stores also retreated after recent improvements, amid the belief that the worst of the current recession may be over and the stores sector may be looking fairly cheap. Falls were seen in Great Universal "A", 5p to 431p, British Home Stores, 4p to 135p, Marks & Spencer, 4p to 123p, while Combined English Stores held steady at 39p.

Equity turnover on November 13 was £120,375m (12,309 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: GEC, Plessey, Royal Insurance, ICI, British Home Stores, Eagle Star, P & O D'fd, Sun Alliance, General Accident, Comm Union, BICC and Ranks Hovis McDougall.

Traded Options: A total of 1,204 contracts were completed of which Racal attracted 157 calls, along with Lonrho on 122.

Traditional options saw calls in First Nat Fin, 4½p, with a double completed in BP on 3½p. Puts were made in Burmah on 8p.

H J Baldwin profit slumps

H. J. Baldwin, the Nottingham clay and concrete manufacturer which last month had its audit report withheld by Ernst and Whinney, has now issued results for the year to April 30, 1981.

Although the auditors are still refusing to sign the report until the position of who is and who is not a director is clarified, it has released its figures to assist the market.

These show that turnover has fallen from £2.31m to £2.28m and pretax profit from £285,000 to £111,000. A tax credit of £90,000 means, however, that £201,000 is attributable to shareholders.

The company says that the directors whose authority has been challenged will recommend a dividend after the situation with the auditors is resolved.

RETAIL SALES

The following are the figures for the volume of retail sales released by the Department of Trade:

	Sales by volume (seasonally adjusted) (1976=100)	Sales by value (not adjusted) % change on year earlier
1980 1st Qtr	110.2	+21
2nd Qtr	109.2	+12
3rd Qtr	108.9	+14
4th Qtr	109.0	+10
1981 1st Qtr	112.7	+10
2nd Qtr	111.3	+10
3rd Qtr	110.4	+ 9
1980 July	108.5	+15
Aug	109.6	+12
Sept	108.5	+14
Oct	109.7	+13
1981 July	109.7	+ 7
Aug	111.0	+11
Sept	110.5	+ 8
October	111.5(prov)	+10(prov)

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
A & N Z Bkg (F)	—(—)	173*(136*)	101†(78†)	14†(12†)	22/2	28†(21†)
Folton Textile (F)	9.56(11.27)	0.17‡(0.33‡)	—(—)	0.5(1.25)	—	0.5(1.25)
Gromsgrove (I)	1.68(1.52)	0.08(0.1)	2.71(4.08)	0.7(0.7)	18/2	—(2.25)
Finray (I)	2.51(2.45)	0.06(0.05)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
G. & G. Kynoch (F)	1.86(2.02)	0.02(0.05)	2.3(6.6)	1(1)	29/1	1(1)
Geers Gross (I)	22.2(19.53)	0.34(0.35)	2.06(2.36)	2(1.5)	7/1	—(4.0)
Ferguson Ind. (I)	52.3(39.8)	1.63(0.77)	5.4(4.6)	2.2(2.2)	7/1	—(5.5)
Landsecs. (I)	—(—)	31.7(24.6)	4.45(3.72)	2.75(2§)	—	—(7.6§)
Robert Moss (I)	1.72(1.6)	0.3(0.14)	2.15(1.0)	0.6(0.52)	—	—(1.59)
Philips' Lamps (E)	30,115(25,588)	260(248)	1.43(1.45)	—(—)	—	—(—)
S-W Cons. Res. (I)	0.79(0.13)	0.23(0.12)	0.95(0.55)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Walker & Staff (I)	1.53(1.5)	0.02(0.01)	0.59(0.25)	—(—)	—	—(1.35)
Zygal Dynamics (I)	1.11(0.96)	0.11(0.16)	1.5(2.4)	—(—)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * Australian dollars; † Australian cents; ‡ Loss; § Adjusted for scrip issue. § Figures are in Dutch florins and are for 9 months.

Pawson suspended pending asset sale

A substantial loss for the half year to August 31 led to the temporary suspension yesterday of dealings in the shares of Sheffield-based clothing group W. L. Pawson & Son.

The company asked the Stock Exchange to suspend all dealings after being told by its bankers to cut its borrowings.

As a result, the company's directors now say they are looking for buyers for all or parts of the business. Discussions have already opened on the sale of certain assets.

Pawson lost almost £96,000 in the year to February after paying more than £1.4m in interest charges. The share price has collapsed from a high of 24½p earlier this year to a suspension price of 7p. This values the company at just over £800,000.

W Williams in talks

Dealings were suspended in Cardiff-based W. Williams & Sons shares as the company announced it is in talks which may lead to a bid.

Williams, a non-ferrous metal diecaster and founder, is considering a proposal which may lead to an offer for all the company's 3.4m issued shares.

The suspension price of the shares was 10p, giving the group a market capitalization of £340,000.

Robert Moss

Despite more than doubling pretax profits, Robert Moss, the Oxfordshire plastics manufacturer, is holding down its half-time dividend to help finance expansion plans.

Mr Murray McLean, who took over as chairman last month after his Orchard Holdings gained control of the company, said yesterday he was actively searching for a suitable British plastics company to acquire and was considering a move into the United States.

Pretax profit for the six months to September 30 was £302,000, up 122 per cent from the corresponding period a year earlier on a 7 per cent increase in sales at £1.72m. The dividend is being lifted to 0.6p from 0.525p. The shares gained 1p to 47p, a "high" for the year.

Huntley takeover

Huntley and Palmer Foods has bought Kuan Enterprises, which is incorporated in Singapore and which has for some time produced brands of Huntley biscuits in Singapore and Malaysia. The overall price was $10.6m (Singapore), which is about £2.65m and which has been satisfied by the issue of 3.78m ordinary shares.

Cambrian suspension

The Stock Exchange has agreed to suspend the quotation of Cambrian and General Securities, pending details of a reorganization. Arrangements have been agreed in principle under which Cambrian's capital would be increased and reconstituted in ordinary and capital shares, a third party would subscribe new ordinary and capital shares, further new capital of both classes would be issued by rights, a new investment policy and management arrangements would be adopted and the life of the company, which will continue as an investment trust, would be subject to limitation.

BOC Group

The BOC Group and stockbrokers Phillips and Drew jointly denied in a statement yesterday that any member of the board of the BOC group subsidiary, Airco, was present at a lunch with the brokers last Friday, November 13, as reported in *The Times*.

Later that day the BOC share price fell and continued to fall today. "Neither the company nor Phillips and Drew are aware of any such meeting", the statement said.

Wall Street

New York, Nov 16.—The deteriorating economy sent stocks sharply lower as investors increasingly focussed on the recession rather than interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 10.85 points to close at about 845.03, its lowest since September 28. Declines led advances by around 1,200 to 425 and volume slipped to some 44 million shares from 45,550,000 last week.

	Nov 16	Nov 13		Nov 16	Nov 13		Nov 16	Nov 13
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Nat Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	Proctor Gamble	77	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	20
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	23	GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	RCA Corp	18	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	25	Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Airlines	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]	Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Tel Elec	34	[illegible]	St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Tire	25	[illegible]	Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	35	Genesco	8	[illegible]	SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	19	Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]

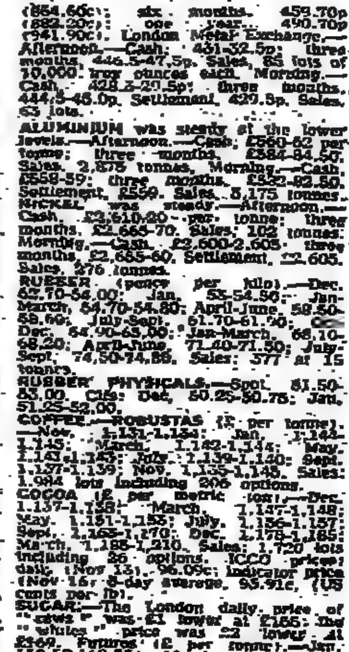
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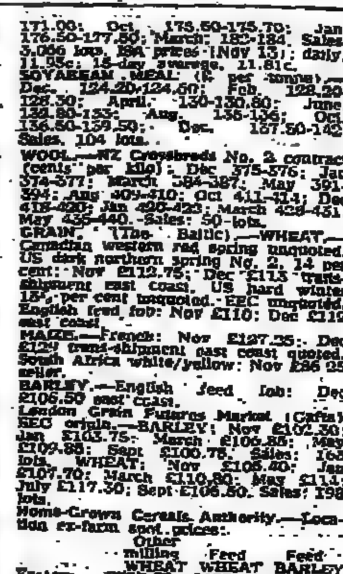
COPPER was steady at the lower levels.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £860-61 a metric ton; high-grade three months, £886-86.50. Sales, 6,725 tonnes.

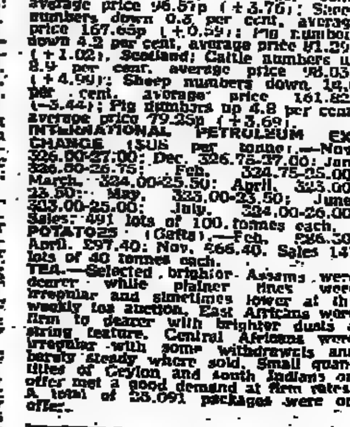


(854.66c); six months, 459.70p (882.20c); one year, 490.70p (941.90c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 431-32.5p; three months, 446.5-47.5p. Sales, 85 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 428.5-29.5p; three months, 444.5-45.0p. Settlement, 429.5p. Sales, 63 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady at the lower levels.—Afternoon.—Cash, £560-62 per tonne; three months, £584-84.50. Sales, 2,875 tonnes.







A total of 25,091 packages were on offer.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver) were: copper rose 3,675 to 111,600; tin rose 340 to 16,810; lead rose 425 to 49,475; zinc fell 225 to 80,500; aluminium rose 1,225 to 124,450; nickel fell 84 to 2,556; silver fell 90,000 to 30,230,000 troy ounces.

Cricket

Call for sterner action may follow fine on Lillee for assault

From Peter McFarline
Perth, Nov 16

Dennis Lillee, the Australian fast bowler, was fined $A200 after beig found guilty of an assault on Javed Miandad, the Pakistan captain, on the fourth day of the first Test here today.

Lillee, Australia's most successful bowler, clashed with Miandad in an incident 40 minutes before tea with Pakistan struggling to avoid defeat. Lillee appeared to run into Miandad as the Pakistani was taking an easy single from his bowling. Miandad then pushed the Australian away with the bat. A few seconds later, after words had been exchanged between the two players, Lillee kicked out at Miandad, connecting with his boot behind the batsman's left knee. Miandad retaliated by trying to hit Lillee over the head with his bat.

As Tony Crafter, the umpire, moved between the two players, Australian captain Greg Chappell called to Lillee to stop his actions, then ran the length of the pitch to intervene.

The fine against Lillee was decided by the Australian players, under a code of behaviour which was introduced into Australian cricket two seasons ago. The umpires, Crafter and Mel Johnson, filed an official complaint against Lillee which was then presented to Chappell, Kim Hughes, the vice-captain, and John Rogers, the general manager of the Western Australian Cricket Association.

The Australians watched television replays of the incident at least six times before deciding that Lillee was guilty of the assault under rule 1 of the code of behaviour. But they added that they believed Lillee had acted under the strongest provocation and that they condemned in the strongest possible terms the action of Miandad in assaulting Lillee by holding his bat horizontally in both hands and thrusting it into Lillee's midriff as Miandad was completing the run. "If we believed Lillee had been responsible in the first place for what happened, we would have had no hesitation in rubbing him out", Chappell said last night, in announcing the decision.

The Australian Cricket Board is unlikely to let the matter rest with just a fine. Phil Ridings, the ACB chairman, said the board would study the umpires' report and the players' decision "very closely" before deciding on any further action. As soon as the incident occurred, Ijaz Butt, the Pakistan team manager, sent a formal letter of protest to Mr Ridings.

Late last night, after the fine had been announced, Crafter and Johnson sent a letter to Mr Butt lodging a second, formal protest about Miandad's involvement in the incident.

The incident was the culmination of a running verbal battle that had been going on since Miandad, who plays for Glamorgan, had come to the wicket with Pakistan at two for 27, needing 543 runs to win the match.

Although Chappell was stern in his criticism of Miandad, most observers who saw the incident live or on television replays were convinced that Lillee had begun it by moving into contact with Miandad as he took the single. Both Miandad and Chappell confirmed publicly that Lillee had kicked the captain a few seconds later.

Lillee is unlikely to appeal against the fine, but it is believed that both the ACB and the Pakistani management will protest in an effort to effect a more severe punishment.

Pakistan were four wickets from defeat and 319 runs from victory at the close. The Pakistani batsmen failed for the second time in the match after a declaration by Chappell had left them 543 runs to make in 10 and a half hours on an easy wicket.

But the openers, Mudassar Nazar and Rizwan-uz-Zaman, fell to fast bowler Terry Alderman for only 27 runs and from there the tourists had no chance of victory.



Troubled trio: umpire and captain cool down Lillee.

Only a defiant 79 by Miandad did anything to salvage a reputation that was so tarnished when Lillee and Alderman ran through the side for 62 on the second day.

Miandad batted for just short of three hours and hit four boundaries. The most successful Australian bowler was Bruce Yardley, the off spinner, who took the wickets of Miandad, Majid Khan for none and Wasim Raja (46) from 19 overs at a cost of 69 runs.

Yardley, fighting to hold his place in the side, was rewarded with disconcerting bounce and turn from his well-flighted deliveries.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings 180 (Imran Khan 4 for 66).

Second Innings

G Wood, b Qasim	49
B Laird, c Wasim Bari, b Imran	85
G Chappell, b Imran	6
K Hughes, c Majid, b Imran	106
G Yallop, c Imran, b Sikander	38
A Border, c Mudassar, b Sikander	37
†R Marsh, c Mansoor, b Wasim Raja	47
B Yardley, st Wasim Bari, b Qasim	22
D Lillee, not out	4
J Tohmson, not out	5
Extras (b 1, lb 9, nb 14, w 1)	25
Total (for 8 dec.)	424

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—92, 2—105, 3—192, 4—262, 5—327, 6—360, 7—412, 8—416.

BOWLING: Imran, 39—12—98—3, Sikander, 25—3—79—2, Sarfraz, 27—5—88—0, Wasim Raja, 20—3—78—1, Qasim, 26—4—81—2, Miandad, 1—0—4—0, Mudassar, 2—1—1—0.

PAKISTAN: First Innings 62 (D Lillee 5 for 18).

Second Innings

Mudassar Nazar, lbw b Alderman	8
Rizwan-uz-Zaman, c Marsh, b Alderman	8
Mansoor Akhtar, c Hughes, b Thomson	36
*Javed Miandad, b Yardley	79
Majid Kahn, c Marsh, b Yardley	0
Wasim Raja, c Hughes, b Yardley	48
Imran Khan, not out	25
Sarfraz Nawaz, not out	7
Extras (lb 1, nb 15)	16
Total (six wkts)	224

†Wasim Bari, Iqbal Qasim and Sikander Bakht to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—8, 2—27, 3—96, 4—99, 5—175, 6—198.

BOWLING (to date): Lillee 14—2—61—0, Alderman, 16—4—43—2, Thomson 12—4—35—1, Yardley 19—4—69—3.

Selection gives Botham the chance to get his head down

From Richard Streeton
Poona, Nov 16

England include both Emburey and Underwood, the only spin bowlers in the party, for the second three-day match of the tour tomorrow at Nagpur against a Board of Control President's XI. The ground staged a solitary Test match in 1969-70 which was won by New Zealand and the pitch latterly has a reputation for yielding slow turn as a match progresses.

The five players who missed yesterday's game at Poona are included. Gooch and Cook open the batting and Tavaré reverts to his normal place at No 3. Boycott chose to stand down after learning he would only be playing in two of the three first-class fixtures before the one-day internationals and Test matches get under way. After his hundred on Saturday Boycott preferred to miss the Nagpur game in order to play against West Zone at Vadodara next Saturday.

Botham plays tomorrow and could also find himself selected again at the weekend. He is a cricketer who needs plenty of hard work and there is an understandable wish by the tour management to make certain that his batting is in proper working order.

Without detracting from the spectacular 98 Botham made on Sunday against the Indian under-22 team, he was dropped when he had scored one and again at 51 and catches might have gone to hand on one or two other occasions as well. Nobody expects Botham to discipline his batting like a Boycott but England might require him to get his head down for a time in certain circumstances in the tests, particularly against the spinners.

Vengsarkar, the experienced Test player, and probably heir apparent to Gavaskar as his country's captain, leads an amended President's XI, which still looks top heavy in batting strength and rather short on bowling. England have their first opportunity to play against Randhir Singh, an opening bowler from Orissa, who has been included in India's party for the first one-day international at Ahmedabad on November 25. He is said to be willing to bowl all day and to move the ball both ways.

The Test all-rounders, Kirti Azad and Roger Binny, are playing and Yashpal Sharma, who headed the Indian batting averages on the 1979 tour to England, also bowls medium pace. Spin is provided by Gopal Sharma (off-breaks) and Deepak Chopra is the slow left-arm spinner without which no Indian team seems to be these days.

Srikant, who batted so freely for the under-22 side in Goona, is among several young batsmen in the President's XI who are vying for Test places. During the match the Indian selectors are expected to announce a squad of 15 for the first Test match at Bombay on November 27. England are also meeting Indian officials to renew their plea for the one-day internationals to be reduced from 50 to 45 overs.

They are particularly concerned about the second game at Jullundur on December 20 after learning that early morning fog there, together with dust storms later in the day, often shorten matches anyway. England will argue that the same number of overs should be played in all three games.

BOARD OF CONTROL PRESIDENT'S XI: (from) *D B Vengsarkar, K Srikant, Sanjeeva Rao, J Arun Lal, Yashpal Sharma, Kirti Azad, R M H Binny, Gopal Sharma, Deepak Chopra, Zulfiqar Parkar, Randhir Singh, Ashok Malhotra.

ENGLAND XI (batting order): G A Gooch, G Cook, C J Tavaré, *K W R Fletcher, I T Botham, M W Gatting, G R Dilley, J E Emburey, R W Taylor, J K Lever, D L Underwood.

April 21, the day summer blows in from the East

By Marcus Williams

Events in Perth may claim the cricket headlines, but the attention of devotees at home will be diverted by today's Harbinger of a new domestic season, the first class fixture list. A little over five months hence, on April 21, Cambridge University are due to meet Glamorgan with probably a biting east wind whipping across the Fens; it should be warmer when the final round of county championship matches is completed on September 14.

India and Pakistan are the visiting countries, the first such double tour since 1978. They will each play three Tests and two Prudential Trophy matches and between them will have three day games against all 17 first class counties.

The Indians who are here for the first part of the season, will also meet MCC, a fixture which was dropped for the Australians' truncated itinerary last summer. With both countries given Test matches at Lord's — Pakistan's game there, as well as at Edgbaston and India's at Old Trafford, includes Sunday play — Trent Bridge takes its turn at not staging a Test.

The Lord's season opens on May 1 with MCC facing the champions, Nottinghamshire, and the unfamiliar Saturday start for this fixture means that cricket is scheduled for headquarters on the May Day bank holiday, which otherwise continues to be neglected as a playing day at county grounds despite a potentially large number of spectators.

As in 1981 the county championship starts on the first Wednesday in May and that month is also occupied with the qualifying matches for the Benson and Hedges Cup. The strongest group for this comprises Essex, Hampshire, Kent, Surrey and Sussex; the other groups are: Glamorgan, Gloucestershire, Middlesex, Somerset and Combined Universities; Derbyshire, Leicestershire Worcestershire, Yorkshire, and Minor Counties; Lancashire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire and Scotland. The final is on July 24.

The first round of the Natwest Trophy is on July 3 when Middlesex break new ground by holding their match against Cheshire at Enfield; the final is on September 4. Surrey play a John Player League match at Whitgift School Croydon on July 25 and Northamptonshire take four of their eight home fixtures in that competition away from the county — to Bedford School, Tring, Luton and Milton Keynes.

Other visitors from overseas in 1982 include West Indies young cricketers, who have three four-day internationals against their England counterparts, and the happy band of associate member countries of the International Cricket Conference, who will be competing for their own trophy in the Midlands. Zimbabwe, the likely winners and qualifiers for the World Cup in 1983, have three-day matches against Worcestershire and Leicestershire, which will probably be first class, and one day games against Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire.

Garner ends resistance of S. Australia

Adelaide, Nov 16. — The West Indians raced to a 226-run victory today after South Australia had briefly threatened to achieve their target.

Like so many teams in the past, South Australia fell to the West Indian pace attack after their meagre first innings of 79 had left them chasing 452 runs in 425 minutes.

With Joel Garner creating havoc, South Australia crumbled to 225 all out after a bright start to their innings on the final day. Garner, who finished with five for 45, claimed three leg-before victims in six deliveries without conceding a run.

The much-vaunted West Indian attack had endured a frustrating spell at the start of the innings as the openers Darling and Harris put on 141 in 154 minutes.

However, once that pair departed for 88 and 49 respectively, the rot set in and the last nine wickets tumbled for just 84. Only Hookes offered any further resistance with a classy 42.

South Australia resumed at 55 without loss and Darling, at his most pugnacious, attacked the bowling from the outset reaching 53 off 54 balls. With Harris well-settled, the pair looked set for a big stand until Darling played forward to Garner and was caught behind by Murray, the wicket-keeper.

Harris and Crowe quickly followed and it was left to Hookes to defy the West Indian bowling. His innings of 42 in 95 minutes ended when he failed to get across to a ball from Marshall, offering Murray a simple catch.

West Indians: 294 (H A Gomes 95, D A Murray 72; G Winter 7 for 65) and 236 for 5 dec. (M Marshall 66, F Bachus 68, not out, D Haynes 55).

South Australia: First Innings 79.

Second Innings

R Darling c Murray b Garner	88
K Harris c Murray b Croft	49
J Crowe b Croft	9
W Phillips lbw b Garner	10
*D Hookes c Murray b Marshall	42
P Sleep lbw b Garner	0
†K Wright lbw b Garner	1
G Winter b Garner	4
S Parkinson c sub b Marshall	0
R Dugan not out	0
B Sayers b Marshall	0
Extras (b-5, lb-5, nb-12	32
Total	225

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-141, 2-154, 3-156, 4-193, 5-193, 6-201, 7-222, 8-222, 9-222.

BOWLING: Clarke 10-0-43-0; Croft 21-1-86-2; Garner 18-6-45-5; Marshall 12-5-29-3.

Reuter

All first-class cricket fixtures

April

21—FIRST-CLASS MATCHES
Cambridge: Cambridge University v Glamorgan
24—FIRST-CLASS MATCHES
Cambridge: Cambridge University v Notts
Oxford: Oxford University v Northants
*Brighton Centre: Indoor Competition (Two days)
28—FIRST-CLASS MATCHES
Cambridge: Cambridge University v Middlesex
Oxford: Cambridge University v Worcestershire

May

1—FIRST-CLASS MATCHES
Lord's: MCC v Notts
Cambridge: Cambridge University v Warwicks
Oxford: Oxford University v Kent
5—COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Southampton: Hants v Leicestershire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Notts
Lord's: Middlesex v Essex
Northampton: Northants v Yorkshire
Taunton: Somerset v Sussex
The Oval: Surrey v Kent
Edgbaston: Warwick v Glamorgan
Worcester: Worcestershire v Derbyshire
5—OTHER MATCH
Oxford: University v Gloucestershire
6—TOUR MATCH
Arundel: Lavinia, Duchess of Norfolk XI v Indians (One day)
8—TOUR MATCH
*Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Indians
8—BENSON AND HEDGES CUP
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Glamorgan
Canterbury: Kent v Hants
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Scotland
Leicester: Leicestershire v Derbyshire
Northampton: Northants v Notts
Taunton: Somerset v Combined Univ
The Oval: Surrey v Essex
Headingly: Yorkshire v Worcestershire
9—JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Middlesex
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Glamorgan
Leicester: Leicestershire v Derbyshire
Northampton: Northants v Somerset
Trent Bridge: Notts v Hampshire
The Oval: Surrey v Kent
Hove: Sussex v Essex
Huddersfield: Yorkshire v Worcestershire

July

August

September

Minor Counties

May

26—Cheadle Hulme: Cheshire v Durham
30—Stamford: Lincolnshire v Cambridge

June

July

August

Football: World Cup build-up for home countries

Greenwood must wait for one of his old soldiers to report fit for duty

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Ron Greenwood yesterday delayed announcing England's World Cup side to play Hungary at Wembley tomorrow because of a slight doubt concerning Trevor Brooking's troublesome knee. Brooking played in a full-scale practice match in the morning, and Mr Greenwood felt it worthwhile to wait until today to see if there is any reaction to the joint that kept Brooking out of West Ham United's side in the early part of the season.

The elegant Brooking has never graced the World Cup final stage. He was in the wings when England failed to qualify eight years ago and was a member of the team who were nudged out of the competition in 1977. Like most of his colleagues, tomorrow represents his last chance to perform among the elite.

At the age of 33, Brooking had thought that even that opportunity had disappeared. After being left out in the cold for the matches against Brazil, Wales and Scotland earlier this year, he was omitted for the World Cup tie in Switzerland at the end of May. The subsequent defeat caused him to ponder not only his country's hopes but also his own international career.

"Some people suggested I was tired after a long season", he said. "I had played more than 50 matches, but I wasn't tired. I had had an indifferent spell around the time of the League Cup final, but all players have a bad trot at some time. I wanted to play for England again because I knew I could still do it."

Brooking proved that in unusually spectacular style a week later in Budapest, when Mr Greenwood decided to put his faith in his experienced players, or Dad's Army as they call themselves. "You'll need some practice putting your boots on", Kevin Keegan told him. "You've been in cobwebs that long."

Those two goals in the Nep Stadium (the first bobbled in off his right instep, the second flew in off his left bootlaces) proved to be the lifeline to which England now cling. Brooking, as well as Watson and Coppell, missed the ignominious defeat in Norway through injury, but all three are now likely to be restored to the side for this, the last qualifying match in group four.

The Hungarians arrived yesterday with a doubt themselves. Nyilasi has not played for his club, Ferencvaros, for three weeks, but Mr Greenwood, who regards him as the main threat, particularly in the air ("He glides into position, like Martin Peters used to do, and he is not easy to pick up"), expects him to take his accustomed position in midfield.

If he does, Robson will know his task well enough. He shadowed him in Budapest and is certain to be asked to do so again. There was a possibility that Robson would have been withdrawn into the back four to partner Thompson instead of Watson, leaving a place for a more positive midfield player, such as Hoddle, Wilkins or even Devonshire. That, though, now seems unlikely.

☐ The Hungarian manager, Kalman Meszoly, made it clear as his players arrived in London last night, that Nyilasi would not play unless 100 per cent fit, the Press Association reports.

"This is an important game for Hungary even though we have already qualified. I will not risk Nyilasi if he is not fit and I will make the decision, not the player," Mr Meszoly said before taking his players for training in the rain at Highbury only an hour after completing their journey from Budapest.

"Hungary's big strength now is that we can substitute for missing players and still have a good team. Meszaros, for instance, was not our first goalkeeper when England were in Budapest. He played better when he had to play in another match and is now my choice."

Wembley officials have warned that there will be heavier traffic than normal for the game. A higher proportion of private cars is expected.

A Wembley spokesman said: "There was a sudden rush of individual bookings after Switzerland's win over Romania on October 10 provided England with their World Cup chance. Normally a lot of these tickets would have been taken up by organizations whose parties would travel by coach."



Brooking: original member of the Dad's Army cast.

Youngsters can set an example

By Norman Fox

England's under-21 team tonight face the young Hungarians at Nottingham Forest's ground knowing that they must set the pattern for their senior colleagues at Wembley tomorrow, both in style and outcome. They require a point to reach the Uefa championship quarter-final round, just as England need a point against Hungary to secure a place in the World Cup finals in Spain.

Dave Sexton, manager of the under-21 side, has suffered several disappointments during the championship. His teams have sometimes produced nothing but pessimism for the future, though seven points from four games is no bad record.

Like Ron Greenwood, Mr Sexton will try to maintain a theme begun in Hungary last June, when the under-21 side won 2—1. He retains the centre of that attack, Thompson, Fashanu and Shaw. Heath and Moses should provide them with strong midfield support. Owen is also in midfield, because Leo is suspended.

The predominantly Midlands-based midfield and attack should encourage a reasonable attendance for a match perhaps indicating the direction in which English international football will travel, whatever the outcome of tomorrow's crucial game at Wembley.

ENGLAND UNDER-21: J Lukic (Leeds United); T Fenwick (Queen's Park Rangers), S McCall (Ipswich Town), N Reid (Manchester City), W Gilbert (Crystal Palace), G Owen (West Bromwich Albion), R Moses (Manchester United), J Fashanu (Nottingham Forest), D Thompson (Coventry City), G Shaw (Aston Villa), A Heath (Stoke City).

All-ticket match

Manchester City's third-round League Cup tie against Barnsley on Wednesday, December 2, will be an all-ticket match.

Revenge is uppermost in Hungary's mind

By Norman Fox

Ron Greenwood was inspired by Hungarian football. It haunted Billy Wright after 1953, but the young successors of that superb team of 28 years ago appear against England at Wembley tomorrow complaining that the older generation always want to build them a pedestal.

For all the revolutionary tactical talk about Hidegkuti playing as a deep centre forward, the secret of the team who flowered and disappeared as quickly as morning glory was as old as football. They had a larger proportion of outstanding players than anyone else of the era.

Mr Greenwood and others of the older generation will read more into tomorrow's World Cup match than the modern Hungarians who are primarily concerned with overcoming the more recent history of last June's 3—1 defeat by England in Budapest. The England players of that day did not merely play well because the situation was desperate. They played for a manager they liked enormously and appreciated that it was doubly important for him.

The Hungarians were severely criticized after that sorry performance in the Nep Stadium, but the more serious and pessimistic critics did not attack individuals. They said talent was not available: a familiar story for England followers as well.

Even last week the Hungarian manager, Kalman Meszoly, confessed that skilful players were not available in sufficient numbers. He might have complained that those who were available too often let him down on and off the field. The modern Magyars are not the most dedicated group of players in world football.

Mr Meszloy knew he had to capitalize on home advantage against Switzerland and Norway and not be beaten in Romania if, in November, he was to lead Hungary on to the pitch at Wembley without worries about qualifying for Spain. He said England were the strongest team in the group, but that was an excuse for the weakness of his own side.

There were some genuine excuses for their defeat by England. Nyilasi, who had previously suffered a fractured skull, hit his head on the crossbar and, once he had departed, England controlled midfield. Brooking was irresistible and Keegan as good as his fame.

Mr Meszloy was not helped in his rebuilding of confidence by the movement of several players to foreign clubs, but Norway's 2—1 victory over England in September was a bonus; He made several alterations and contained Romania to a goalless draw after a difficult first half. Torocsik and Kiss were taken off in order to secure midfield with the introduction of Muller and Csapo.

Hungary's most significant step towards Spain had been taken months before when the fixtures were agreed. The arranging of three games close together, two at home against the weakest teams in the group and the last, the most difficult, probably at a time when qualification had been assured, was a masterpiece of administration.

The home game against Switzerland in October was not made easier by the suspension of Martos and the experienced Balint but two goals by Nyilasi smoothed the way to a 3—0 win and victory over Norway in Budapest at the end of that month embraced the offer of qualification for Spain.

A score of 4—1 greatly flattered Hungary yet Mr Meszoly said: "We are going to Wembley to give our reply to your victory in the Nep stadium." He has since made less aggressive predictions and the opinion of Norway's manager, Tor Fossen, that Hungary had become "a genuine team" seemed guarded praise.

Mr Greenwood says Hungary are "a weird team, so unpredictable." He also recalls that on their last visit to Wembley they had just qualified for Argentina and lost 4—1. Their attitude now cannot be all that different and will not be helped by the absence of Nyilasi. Nevertheless, his views are worth hearing.

He says that it is not in anyone's interest for England to miss qualification but adds, quickly that Hungary will not make it easy. A draw would not only be respectable for them but be enough for England.

Without Nyilasi, the Hungarian team tomorrow will probably employ the wayward Torocsik behind an attack led by Fazekas and Kiss. Torocsik is, potentially, their most exciting player but his football progress has always been governed by his attitude to discipline.

Pen portraits of the Hungarian players

Goalkeeper
Ferenc Meszaros (Sporting Lisbon) (Age 31, 23 caps): Joined the Portuguese club, managed by Malcolm Allison, last year after more than 250 matches for Vasas. Replaced Bela Katzirz who played against England. Outstanding against Romania.

Defenders
Gabor Szanto (Ferencvaros, 23, 9): Against Switzerland he appeared in place of Martos at right back but he is a versatile defender and enjoys playing in midfield.
Laszlo Balint (Toulouse, 33, 71): The first Hungarian to be given permission to play as a professional abroad. Central defender for Ferencvaros for many years and is considered one of Europe's most consistent players.
Imre Garaba (Honved, 23, 13): Strong central defender who was not seen at his best against Keegan in Budapest. His tackle gave Keegan a penalty, perhaps indicating a tendency to panic under pressure.
Jozsef Toth (Ujpest Dozsa, 30, 42): Left back in the Hungarian side at Wembley in 1978. Tough character but slowing.

Midfield
Sandor Muller (Hercules Alicante, 33, 12): Previously played for FC Antwerp and Vasas. Used to play in attack. Generous in effort but not the most consistent member of the team.
Sandor Sallai (Debrecen, 21, 2): Close marking young player who was sent off after an incident with Sammy Lee in an under-21 match appeared against Romania and kept his place. Good prospect for Spain.
against England last summer. First
Karoly Csapo (Tatabanya, 29, 18): Goalscorer from midfield. Plays in the centre of the pitch. Scored Hungary's first goal against Argentina in the World Cup.

Forwards
Laszlo Fazekas (FC Antwerp, 34, 84): A long-standing member of Hungary's national party. Tends not to play strongly for the whole 90 minutes but scored the only goal against Romania in May. Played particularly well against Switzerland in the 3—0 win. Prefers to appear on the right wing.
Laszlo Kiss (Vasas, 25, 18): Taker of both goals in the 2—1 defeat of Norway in Oslo. Good ball-playing centre forward. Scorer of more than 70 goals for Vasas.
Andras Torocsik (Ujpest Dozsa, 26, 29): A serious car accident hampered his career. A potential match-winner. Temperamental but talented player who averages one goal for every three games. May not have the right appetite for a match without urgent need for victory.

Why tired Welsh could upset the Russians

Brian Flynn, the tiny Leeds midfield man and captain of his country forecasts that the arduous 2,500 miles trip to Tbilisi could spur the Welsh to a World Cup victory against the Soviet Union. Flynn, reinstated as leader after missing the home game against Iceland through suspension, said: "We have a great team spirit, and going to the middle of nowhere can raise your game even more."

Flynn, out of the Leeds side recently through injury, added: "The match will be like a Cup final for us. It is our last qualifying game and we know that if we win it will take us through to the finals." He hopes that a point will be good enough to snuff out the challenge of Czechoslovakia.

Wales's morning workout will decide whether or not Joey Jones's hamstring trouble will stand up to such an important match. The manager, Mike England, however, will probably delay a decision until nearer the kick-off. Jones missed Sunday's workout on the Tottenham training ground, but he expects to be fit. "I always seem to have this trouble as soon as the heavy grounds come. Normally I play on, but obviously there is no way I would jeopardize Wales' chances." Lovell, the Crystal Palace defender, was a late addition to the squad that left Stansted yesterday, just in case Jones is ruled out.

O'Neill doubtful for Northern Ireland

Martin O'Neill, Northern Ireland's captain, is doubtful for the World Cup match against Israel in Belfast tomorrow.

The Manchester City midfield player missed training yesterday, staying at the team's hotel for treatment to a hamstring injury.

"I am running out of time" he said. "It's the biggest game we have ever had, so I want to be sure. I did some light jogging but the real test will come tomorrow. If I had another week, there would be no problem."

The Irish, who need a point to qualify from group six, alongside Scotland, will give O'Neill a fitness test with their new physiotherapist Jim McGregor, of Manchester United, today. Then he will be tested again by Billy Bingham, the manager, before a final decision is made.

The other Irish problems all ceased yesterday. Sammy McIlroy and Gerry Armstrong, both recovering from knee ligament trouble, declared themselves fit, and Mr Bingham was satisfied with their performances in training.

He also had no doubts about McIlroy's Manchester United clubmate, Jimmy Nicholl, and former Old Trafford player, David McCreery.

Nicholl has not played for United's first team since the arrival of Ron Atkinson as manager, while McCreery, of Tulsa Roughnecks, has been out of action since the American season ended. He has kept fit by training with Crystal Palace in recent weeks and Mr Bingham said: "He is an active little lad and I have every confidence in him."

Far from adopting the Greta Garbo-like seclusion of England, the Irish threw open the gates to all and sundry for yesterday's practice game at Bangor, and welcomed the media at their Holeywood hotel.

"Why not, we need all the publicity we can get," said Mr Bingham, who is confident his side can reach the finals for the first time since 1958, when he was a player.

☐ Michel Hidalgo turned back the clock when he named the French side yesterday to play the Netherlands in a World Cup qualifier at the Parc des Princes, Paris, tomorrow.

Mr Hidalgo, who has come under increasing criticism in recent weeks as the French push for Spain has faltered, has recalled the "old guard" of Tresor in defence and Lacombe and Rocheteau in attack.

Tresor, the French captain during the last finals in Argentina, rejoin St Etienne player Lopez. Tresor was instrumental in Tresor losing his place last year, when he complained that they were too similar.

Lacombe, of Bordeaux, and Rocheteau, of Paris Saint Germain, have both had to fight off early season injuries, but their return alongside winger Six, who takes over from Bellone, means that the French have the same front three as when they lost 1—2 to Argentina in Buenos Aires almost four years ago.

FRANCE: J Castaneda; G Janvion, C Lopez, M Tresor, M Bossis, A Giresse, J Tigana, or B Genghini, M Platini, D Rocheteau, B Lacombe, D Six.

☐ Walsall are hoping to sign the Shrewsbury Town midfield player Ian Atkins. The 24 year-old player has agreed to the move but the deal will depend on the findings of a tribunal. Shrewsbury are understood to want over £100,000 for Atkins, which is much higher than Walsall are prepared to pay.

☐ Southend United have reported an incident at the end of their home game with Gillingham on November 2 to the Football Association. The incident is said to have involved the Gillingham striker Ken Price and the Southend defender Alan Moody.

The FA are holding a preliminary inquiry. Southend won the game 3—0. Gillingham, who have since gone to the top of the third division, are negotiating with the Alliance Premier League club Maidstone United to sign their striker Frank Ovard, who has been on loan to them.

Yesterday's results

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: Chelmsford 3, Hounslow 1; Cup, third round replays: Dover 3, Tonbridge 1; Nuneaton 4, Enderby 1.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Tottenham Hotspur 2, Hereford United 2.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barking 1, Walthamstow Avenue 1, Harrow Borough 2, Wycombe Wanderers 3. First division: Feltham 3, Chesham United 0.
SCHOOLS MATCH: Lancing 2, Forest 1.
RUGBY UNION: Newbridge 22, Bath 6; Pontypridd 17, South Glamorgan 15; Penarth 13, Tredegar 10.

Stein set to pick Sturrock against Portugal

Paul Sturrock yesterday jostled his way to the front of the queue of players willing and able to meet the challenge thrown down by Scotland's manager, Jock Stein. Sturrock, the Dundee United striker, celebrated his recall to the Scotland squad by scoring twice against Dundee on Saturday. "How can I possibly keep him out on the form he has been showing lately?", Mr Stein said before the party pulled out to complete their World Cup qualifying programme against Portugal in Lisbon's Luz stadium.

That news must worry Dalglish, back in form with Liverpool, the out-of-touch Archibald and the recently suspended Andy Gray. For Mr Stein also admitted that Sturrock, who played in the home internationals last season, "is a top of the ground player who likes the ball at his feet"—the sort of conditions Scotland will encounter in trying to protect their unbeaten group six record.

Aberdeen's central defender McLeish was the only absentee when the party left Glasgow Airport yesterday morning. The 22-year-old was sent home shortly after joining his team-mates yesterday with an ankle injury. "There was no point in him travelling," Mr Stein said.

PORTUGAL: Bento; Freixo, Simoes, Eurico, Texeira, Dito, Magalhais, Oliveira, Costa, Romeu, Fernandes.

Tennis

Wimbledon surplus vindicates policy

By Rex Bellamy

The All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club announced at a press conference yesterday that the surplus from last summer's Wimbledon championships was £1,068,952, a record, £648,142 higher than the 1980 figure. The secretary, Christopher Gorringe added: "We have every reason to believe that next year's surplus will be even greater."

The money goes to the Lawn Tennis Association, whose chairman, Jim Cochrane said this 'splendid news' could not have come at a better time. Next month the LTA annual meeting will discuss reorganization. The Wimbledon surplus will help them to develop training centres, construct indoor courts and advance a variety of other projects.

The surplus next year could be even bigger. About £400,000 of additional revenue is expected from television because the championships will finish on a Sunday, a day later than usual. Both Mr Cochrane and Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, chairman of the championships committee, are grateful to local residents for putting up with the inconvenience. Wimbledon are to discourage overnight queues by organizing a ballot for standing room tickets for the last four days and the LTA are to give £5,000 for the improvement of Merton's tennis facilities.

Ticket prices will be increased next year, especially for the later rounds but public facilities will be improved. The All England club are taking over the adjacent Aorangi Park and will install eight or nine marquees and a larger and better public restaurant.

Total income from the championships was £3,229,226 and expenditure £2,160,274. All but £48,636 of the income came from ticket sales, broadcasting and television fees and such promotion and merchandizing ventures as letting marquees and marketing a variety of products.

Sir Brian considered that the size of the surplus vindicated their policy of raising money by means other than full scale sponsorship, which might adversely affect the nature of the championships. In four years Wimbledon has raised £2,225,000 for British tennis.

In what was presumably an oblique reference to criticism of Wimbledon's privileged elite Sir Brian said: "It is not roses all the way for members of the club. They give up a lot for British tennis and for that reason deserve the perks they get."

He referred to restricted use of the grass courts before Wimbledon, the fact that they were "pretty well worn out" after the championships, and added that 14 "outside" events were played at Wimbledon and special arrangements were made for Britain's leading players and trainees.

Mr Cochrane said he could not comment "at the moment" on reports that in return for the status of "official ball", a distinction already granted to three other companies, the makers of the Penn ball (used at Wembley last week) had offered the LTA £10,000 a year for five years.

How ATP aim to stay on a middle course

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

What a lively time we have had, since the tumult and the shouting died, discussing Sunday's big fight between Mac the Mouth and Jimmy the Grunt at Wembley. The marvellous quality of much of the tennis has not been ignored but comment has mostly hovered around the theme that the bullying insolence of John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors was a disgrace to their profession.

Are court officials gaining dignity, or losing it, by turning the other cheek? One spectator said he would like to see an umpire or line judge get off his chair when insulted and punch the offender on the nose. Another suggested that court officials should boycott McEnroe-Connors matches and leave them to make their own calls and keep their own score.

A lady whose interest in the match diminished when the nonsense developed said: "The less I see of those sort of players the better. It's the bad apples that turn the others rotten. I wouldn't name either of those two among the greats. If their behaviour was as good as their tennis, they would have something to be proud of. Not all Americans are like that. But bring back the Aussies."

Strong stuff—but that is what Connors and McEnroe gave us, and that is the reaction they provoked. During one interlude, Connors sat down for a chat with Earl "Butch" Buchholz, executive director of the Association of Tennis Professionals. These days a lot of people are sitting down for a chat with Mr Buchholz. The ATP are the strongest neutral force in men's tennis.

The ATP will remain committed to the grand prix circuit, partly because they will have a promotional interest in eight of its 1982 tournaments. But they will be equally interested in the breakaway circuit being organized by the Dallas-based promoters, World Championship Tennis. After all, ATP policy is to create more jobs for more players for more money.

Now that WCT have broken away, it is inevitable that the ATP will break away from the governing body of the grand prix, the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, which also includes delegates from the International Tennis Federation and the tournament directors. With two circuits instead of one, the "Players' union" cannot take sides.

"The decision is not yet made," Mr Buchholz says, "but this has been discussed for over two years, and it was only by a close vote, in August, that we decided to stay on the Council. If we get off, it will be so that we can negotiate the needs of the players and the game in a more business-like manner, because it will be like a management-labour meeting. But we are not going to walk away mad. We want a normal transition.

"As we know it, 'pro' tennis is only 13 years old," Mr Buchholz said. Discussing not only the ATP, WCT, and the ITF, but also the agents and the Women's Tennis Association, Mr Buchholz added: "When all these entities get together, and realise that our real competitors are the other people in the entertainment business, then all of us will benefit."

The ATP are going to want a share of television revenues. "These are as a result of the players' participation. But let us do it in a businesslike fashion. We don't want to kick anybody's door down". The ATP are also intolerant of the system of "designating" players to particular tournaments. "The game needed artificial support, but that has changed. The players are far more receptive if they are asked to go than if they are told to go. That is why we have taken the allocation system on ourselves. We have a committee who will look at the list of tournaments that need help. Then a player will be asked if he will move for us."

The ATP want both circuits to observe a few basic principles. "If the ATP is to be neutral we expect the two competitors to start equal. Right now, we don't have that. The biggest puzzle is what WCT want." The ATP and WCT have several points of difference (easily negotiable) among them the deadlines for tournament entries and the fact that 16-man events, a feature of the ne WCT circuit, are no longer recognized for the computerized ATP rankings.

"Last January we stopped making 16-man events eligible for ranking points. We got so much stink about it, so much flak, so much pressure from everyone in the sport—and the people who squawked the loudest were WCT. They may be very attractive for the promoter, but we don't want 16-man events to become the major league of the circuit."

McEnroe is unrepentant

John McEnroe said yesterday that he was upset about the events of the weekend. He said at Heathrow before flying back to America: "I felt all alone on the court—as if everyone was against me. It gives you a reason not to want to come back".

At first McEnroe refused to get out of his car. He told a parking attendant to give him a ticket and said he would be happy to pay for it. But when the car was surrounded by cameras he told a reporter he would get out only if they did not follow him through the airport buildings. "I don't want to be chased like some criminal", he said.

"I feel it is very unfortunate that people have to make something big out of this," he said.

Asked if he regretted his behaviour, he said: "No". Asked about his possible suspension from world tennis he said: "I will face it like a man". Was his own behaviour responsible? "You could be right but everyone was to blame. The crowd and the umpires have made it uncomfortable for me to play here. I have thought about my own behaviour and I know it doesn't help at times but it makes things impossible when the whole world seems against you."

McEnroe will be free to play in the Davis Cup final against Argentina despite his pending 21-day suspension, a Men's International Professional Tennis Council official said in New York yesterday. The suspension would bar McEnroe only from grand prix tournaments, it was claimed.

Rugby Union

Australians take a risk by giving youth a fling

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Few touring sides emerge from Munster without being scorched by Southern Irish fire, although the Romanians may have wondered what all the traditional fuss was about when they cantered home by 32—9, and five tries to nine, in Limerick last season. The Australians know exactly what happened to the All Blacks in 1978, and they will expect no favours in Cork this afternoon.

On an occasion such as this, a touring side needs the insurance of an experienced pair of half backs behind a solid pack. By giving John Hipwell and Paul McLean a rest before Saturday's international in Dublin, and by bringing in Parker and Ella, the Wallaby selectors have taken a calculated risk which offers the younger pair an interesting challenge. Goal kicking could be another problem.

In front of Parker and Ella, there should be enough Australian forwards in contention for a cap at Lansdowne Road to ensure a warm confrontation up front. The hooker, Carberry, and the prop, Meadows, will be wanting to make their case after injuries. Curran must be strongly in the running for the tight head spot against Ireland. The lock, Peter McLean, and the flanker, Poidevin, must have similar aspirations.

This match also marks the return after injury of O'Connor, an international centre reputed to have all the attributes of a player of the highest quality.

From a national standpoint the Irish selectors will be wanting to see a heartening effort by their internationl locks, and, more importantly perhaps, to have assurance that the Munster stand-off, Ward, who was injured throughout October, is firing on all cylinders again after his recent return to senior rugby.

For what it is worth—one suspects very little—Munster have had recent losses against Ulster and Cardiff. Let no one forget that shortly after they enjoyed their red letter day against the All Blacks, they were thoroughly beaten by Middlesex on the Wasps's ground at Sudbury.

The Australians have chosen Brian Anderson of Scotland to referee the first international of the tour against Ireland.

MUNSTER: G Barry (UCC); E Griffin (Garryowen), M Kiernan (Dolphin), P Cross (Young Munster), J Crotty (UCC); A Ward (Garryowen), A O'Reagan (UCC); T Hennessy (London Irish), P Derhan (UCC), G McLaughlin (Shannon), C Tucker (Shannon), D Lenihan (UCC), B Foley (Shannon), C Cantillon (Cork Constitution), A O'Leary (Wanderers).

AUSTRALIANS: G J Ella; P Grigg, M D O'Connor, M H Cox, B J Moon; M Ella, A J Parker; D J Curran, C M Carberry, J Meadows, S P Poidevin, P W McLean, M J Mathers, P W Lucas, D Hall.

Referee: A Welsby (England).

A step up the ladder for Melville

By David Hands

Nigel Melville, the young Wasps scrum half who toured Argentina with England during the summer, will captain the England XV who play France in a B international at the Bristol Memorial Ground on Saturday. Melville, aged 20, will have two club colleagues with him against the French who, fresh from their 33-9 win over Wales on Sunday, have made only one enforced change, at lock.

The England side reflects the success of Yorkshire in the county championship in the selection, not only of Melville, but of Peter Winterbottom, the Headingley flanker. He gets into the side ahead of Toby Allchurch, who has been displaying splendid form for University this term.

Th eaward of the captaincy to Melville is a mindication of how much he learned o ntour with England. He impressed all who toured in Argentina with his attitude to the game and it is not stretching a point to suggest that, in the long term, he could captain the England senior sie if he makes a success of leadership at a lower level.

Another youngster who has made giant strides in the last year is the Wasps full back, Nick Stringer, who can now add a B cap to the under-23 cap he won last season. It is nearly a year to the day since Stringer emerged blinking in senior rugby and his improvement reflects immense credit on his club coaches and his captain, Mark Taylor.

Stringer is selected ahead of Brian Patrick (Gosforth) who went to Argentina but has been affected by injuries this season. Melville and a third Wasp, Paul Rendall, were South American tourists with England, as were Andy Simpson (Sale), Clint McGregor (Angouleme) and Steve Bainbridge (Gosforth).

The selection of Richard Mogg on the left wing means Gloucestershire must do without him when they play Dorset and Wiltshire on the southern division play-off for the county championship, but that may not worry them unduly. Phil Pritchard (Gloucester) will take his place at Swindon.

Two moreGloucester players, who have been ignored by their county, John Gadd and Mike Teague, appear in the back row. The No. 8 spot in England's senior side is up for grabs since John Scott will be unavailable this season and Teague has a chance to press his claims.

The dependable David Johnson plays at stand-off, Les Jones (Gloucester) having inspired little confidence in Gloucestershire's game with Cornwall last Saturday. The replacement stand-off is David Sorrell (Bristol).

ENGLAND B: N Stringer (Wasps); S Holdstock (Nottingham), M Perry (Moseley), N McDowell (Gosforth), R Mogg (Gloucester); D Johnson (Gosforth), N Melville (Wasps, captain); P Rendall (Wasps), A Simpson (Sale), C McGregor (Angouleme), J Gadd (Gloucester), J Sudall (Waterloo), S Bainbridge (Gosforth), P Winterbottom (Headingley), M Teague (Gloucester). REPLACEMENTS: T Buttimore (Coventry), D Sorrell (Bristol), S Thomas (Coventry), M Dixon (Fylde), S Redfearn (Leicester), V Cannon (Northampton).

FRANCE B: C Uhuruiso; J Begu, P Mothe, P Chadebech, P Estève; D Camberabero, G Martinez (captain); A Lansaman, F Bonduras, J Gratton, P Delrez, S Michel, P Lucas, H Gaye, G Brunet.

Barbarians to switch Easter date

The Barbarians are to play their annual fixture at Newport in the autumn, instead of the traditional Easter Tuesday date, starting next September. The clubs will adhere to the Easter fixture on Tuesday, April 13, next year and will then meet again on Tuesday, September 28.

A Newport official, Brian Jones, said the clubs had got together for discussions because of the great difficulty the Barbarians had experienced in recent years in fielding a side in keeping with the true Barbarians tradition, for the final game of the annual South Wales Easter tour.

The clubs have agreed to experiment with the new arrangement for three years. They will meet on Tuesday, October 4, 1983, and Tuesday, October 2, 1984, and the new fixtures will be evening games.

Mr Jones said the dates might be subject to slight alteration, depending upon other fixtures in the area. Cardiff, Swansea and Penarth, the Barbarians' other Easter opponents, had been kept fully informed.

☐ London Irish have been given permission by the Rugby Football Union to play their home John Player Cup second round tie against Saracens on Sunday, December 6—a day later than scheduled. The exiles have five men playing in Irish inter-provincial games on the Saturday when the other ties will be staged.

The RFU originally turned down the club's request to put the game back by a day after Saracens had agreed. The five players concerned are back row forwards John O'Driscoll and Mike Smythe, scrum half Barry Murphy, prop Tommy Hennessy and full back Paul O'Donnell.

French selectors decide against making changes

Lourdes, Nov 16.—The French selectors have announced an unchanged team, substitutes included, for the second international against New Zealand in Paris on Saturday. Yves Noe, the chairman of the selectors, said here yesterday: "We could have had a reshuffle, but there isn't time."

Revallier, who injured a cheekbone in the 9-13 defeat in the first international on Saturday, is the only doubtful starter. Maleig, of Tarbes, will replace him if he fails a fitness test.

FRANCE: S Gabernet (Toulouse); M Fabre (Beziers), R Bertranne (Bagneres), P Mesnay (Grenoble), S Blanco (Biarritz); G Laporte (Graulhet), P Berbizier (Lourdes); M Cremaschi (Lourdes), P Dintrans (Tarbes), R Paparemborde (Pau, captain), L Rodriguez (Mont de Marsan), A Lorieux (Grenoble), D Revallier (Graulhet), J-L Joinel (Brives), D Erbani (Agen). Replacements: J-L Dupont (Agen), D Dubroca (Agen), P Lacans (Beziers), J-P Elissalde (La Rochelle), L Pardo (Bayonne), B Viviès (Agen).

☐ Jerry Macklin, the Cambridge University forward, will miss the 100th match against Oxford University at Twickenham next month. He suffered a serious knee injury during the University's 12—9 defeat by Leicester on Saturday.

Macklin, who snapped a knee ligament and had immediate surgery at Addenbrookes Hospital, is expected to be out of action for at least three months. His replacement, starting with the match at Blackheath on Saturday, will be either Peter Lillington or Bill Riddell.

Neil Hudman, an England colts winger last season, has a chance to stake a claim for a regular place in the Coventry side over the next three weeks. John Eaton will be away during that period, and Hudman comes into the team at Nuneaton today for only his third senior game.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Flyers 5, New York Islanders 4; Edmonton Oilers 5, New York Rangers 7; Buffalo Sabres 1, Boston Bruins 1; Chicago Black Hawks 10, Colorado Rockies 0; Vancouver Canucks 7, Calgary Flames 4.

PATRICK DIVISION	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
New York Islanders	10	5	4	69	58	24
Philadelphia Flyers	10	6	1	64	71	21
Pittsburgh Penguins	8	7	3	65	69	19
New York Rangers	7	10	1	60	75	17
Washington Capitals	2	14	1	47	72	5
SMYTHE DIVISION						
Edmonton Oilers	11	6	2	97	76	24
Vancouver Canucks	8	8	3	64	61	19
Los Angeles Kings	8	10	0	81	90	16
Calgary Flames	5	12	4	67	95	10
Colorado Rockies	3	11	3	44	87	9
NORRIS DIVISION						
Minnesota Nth Stars	10	3	3	80	45	23
Chicago Black Hawks	7	5	6	77	81	20
Detroit Red Wings	7	7	4	74	[illegible]	18
Winnipeg Jets	8	6	2	67	75	18
St Louis Blues	7	9	2	74	75	16
Toronto Maple Leafs	5	9	5	75	78	15
ADAMS DIVISION						
Boston Bruins	10	3	4	75	56	24
Montreal Canadiens	10	5	4	[illegible]	45	24
Buffalo Sabres	8	3	6	62	56	22
Quebec Nordiques	10	7	1	89	89	21
Hartford Whalers	2	8	7	51	67	11

European leagues

BULGARIAN: CSKA Septemvrisko 3, Botev Vratsa 1; Levski-Spartak 4, Chernomore Varna 3; Trakia Plovdiv 0, Slavia Sofia 1; Belasitsa 4, Beroe 1; Chernomorets Bourgas 1, Lokomotiv Sofia 0; Spartak Pleven 2, Haskovo 1; Etur Velsko Turnovo 3, Akademik Sofia 1; Marek Dimitrov 3, Sliven 1.

Tennis

PERTH: Women's tournament. First round: P Whytcross (Australia) beat C Kohde (WG), 6—4, 6—1; S Walsh (US) beat A Gulley (Australia), 6—1, 6—2; L Allen (US) beat A White (US), 6—1, 6—2; C Dorey (Australia) beat P Smith (US), 6—4, 6—4.

Volleyball

English spend, spend and get nowhere

By Paul Harrison

Kelly Girl Internationals, the only English team to have won a match in European competition, nearly did it again at the weekend.

Having lost the first leg of their European Cup Winners' Cup match 3—1 at home, they travelled to Tromso in Norway very much the underdogs, but stunned the largest crowd to watch a volleyball match in that country by reversing the scores in Saturday's match.

With the teams tied 4—4 on aggregate, Kelly Girl lost the tie, the Norwegians having won five more points. The effort also bankrupted the club. Without any grant aid, each player had to fork out £255 for the flight to and from Norway and there was also the expense of the home leg.

Mike Warwick, the club's manager, said: "It has drained us. Now we must look to the league and hope to get into Europe again as the champions".

He put much of the team's improvement on Saturday down to a new recruit, from the Cameroon, Roger Belinga, who is a student in this country. Belinga was only just registered in time for the trip beyond the Arctic Circle, but proved his worth there as Kelly Girl triumphed 16—14, 7—15, 15—6, 15—13. His hard-hitting in attack was particularly effective.

"We are just left kicking ourselves after the first leg", said Mr Warwick. Kelly Girl have now had three seasons in Europe and on their first attempt, in 1978-9, beat Cal Clausen, of Luxembourg, to enter the first round of the European Cup.

Since then, no British team has won a match, and Kelly Girl are left pondering the heavy cost of European competition. So, too, are Speedwell Rucanor, of Bristol, the entrants in the European Cup. They went down at home by 3—0 to Servette of Switzerland, 9—15, 12—15, 12—15, and go out 6—1 on aggregate.

Mike Hawkins, their manager, said: "We have gone into debt on this one and will have to raise money to pay for it. It is an expensive business."

In the women's section of the European Cup, Hillingdon, having lost 3—0 in Turkey, went down 3—1 to Eczacibasi at Brunel University, Uxbridge, on Sunday.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

EUROPEAN UNDER-21 COMPETITION: England v Hungary (at Nottingham Forest).
LEAGUE CUP: Third round replay: Fulham v Oldham Athletic.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Banbury v Merthyr Tydfil, Corby v Bedford, Witney v Kidderminster. Southern division: Addlestone and Weybridge v Thanet, Basingstoke v Dunstable, Canterbury v Andover (7.0), Crawley v Ashford, Gosport v Waterlooville, Hastings v Fareham, Wealdstone v Poole, Welling v Hillingdon.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Goole v Grantham, Southport v Oswestry.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Coventry v Nottingham Forest (7.0), Huddersfield v Bolton, Leeds v West Bromwich Albion, Manchester City v Liverpool, Sheffield United v Preston.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham v Luton (7.0), Orient v Leicester (2.0), Queens Park Rangers v Reading (2.30), Watford v Crystal Palace.
MIDLAND LEAGUE: Eastwood v Arnold.
HERTS SENIOR CUP: Barnet v Hemel Hempstead.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Boreham Wood v Bishop's Stortford; Bromley v Tooting and Mitcham; Harlow v Billericay; Hayes v Sutton United; Hendon v Slough; Leatherhead v Croydon; Leytonstone and Ilford v Dulwich Hamlet; Staines v Carshalton. First division: Clapton v Hertford; Farnborough v Wokingham; Hornchurch v St Albans; Kingstonian v Walton and Hersham; Lewes v Epsom; Oxford City v Maidenhead; Wembley v Tilbury. Second division: Basildon v Harwich and Parkeston; Camberley v Dorking; Cheshunt v Barton; Corinthian Casuals v Finchley; Letchworth v Epping; Tring v Southall; Worthing v Egham.
RUGBY UNION: Tour match: Munster v Australians (in Cork, 2.30). Club matches: Nottingham v Leicester (7.15); Nuneaton v Coventry (7.15).

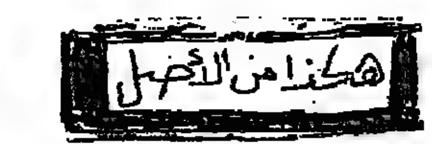
Boxing

Biggs the man in a class of his own

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

The United States are well into their countdown for the world championships in Munich in May. Apart from the team at the World Cup in Montreal at present, 42 of their boxers are on a European tour to gather experience for the big event: 18 are at a tournament in Poland, 12 are on their way to Yugoslavia. As far as the British Isles are concerned, it is a case of if it's Wednesday it must be Gloucester, England, and if it's Saturday it must be Dublin, Ireland.

After 20 years England face a full United States team at the Gloucester Leisure Centre tomorrow. The heaviest responsibility falls on Adrian Elliott, the ABA heavyweight champion. For the first time he finds himself in a class of his own—the superheavy, which will be included in the next world championships and Olympic Games. The man he meets is a Philadelphian, Tyrell Biggs, the United States national champion, who has fast hands and feet. At 6ft 5in he is head and shoulders above the rest in class



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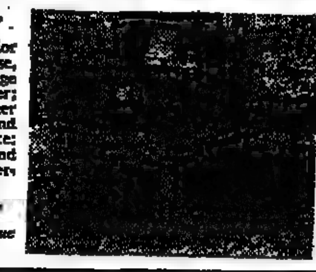
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Racing

Dickinson to catch the winning bug again

By John Karter

There will be more riding on the back of the six-year-old gelding Seamus O'Flynn at Nottingham today than Dermot Browne, the jockey, and a lot of punters' money. Seamus O'Flynn is trained by Michael Dickinson, many of whose horses have recently been bitten by a vampiric little bug that flits into the bloodstream and gobbles up red corpuscles with relish, leaving the animal concerned weak and totally unable to produce his true form.

In all, 15 of the 50 horses at Harewood have been affected, including the stable star, Silver Buck, who staggered round like a drunken octogenarian at Chepstow recently. This afternoon, therefore, the Dickinson family and their connexions will be praying not so much that Seamus O'Flynn wins (although they believe he is definitely capable of that), but that he finishes the race in healthy red-blooded style, giving them reason to believe that their usual spate of winners will soon be forthcoming.

Seamus O'Flynn will be making his first appearance over fences in the Mansfield Novices Steeplechase. He faces several promising young horses, some of whom have successfully made the transition from hurdles to fences. He has apparently shown a natural aptitude over fences when schooled at home and this allied to his recent form over hurdles—he was a comfortable winner of a handicap at Catterick recently—must make him the choice.

He certainly faces two worthy opponents in Onapromise and Kudos, however. Onapromise, looking in need of the race, did well to chase home another Dickinson horse, Fearless Imp, at Wetherby last month. Kudos, after unseating his rider, falling and being pulled up in his first three ventures over fences, gave a devastating display to upset the odds laid on Realt Na Nona to win at 25-1 at Catterick.

Alan Jarvis, whose Coxmoore Knitwear must also be given a chance in Seamus O'Flynn's race, should provide one of the best bets of the afternoon in Perialos, who runs in the first division of the Tollerton Novices Hurdle. Perialos was heavily backed to win his first race at Stratford last week, but after coming with a strong run at the last hurdle he faded into fourth place behind Thurston.

The second division of the novices race should fall to David Morley's Dutch Challenger, who showed much promise in his only run last season when runner-up to Mr President Wear on this course. The danger here appears to be another horse who started favourite for his last race but finished fourth. This is Covette, who occupied that position behind Milly Kelly at Catterick.

A more speculative bet but one that could pay off at decent odds is Kilve, who runs in the Haldon Forest Novices Steeplechase at Devon. Kilve has not exactly covered himself in glory in his steeplechases so far, his best effort being a third to Cruise Missile at Kempton Park, but he was a useful hurdler and should be getting the hang of things by now. The obvious dangers are Almighty Zeus and Imperium.


Michael Dickinson: Fifteen horses under the weather.

Ivanjica sets record for a brood mare

From David Hedges
Lexington, Kentucky, Nov 16.

A new record for a brood mare sold at public auction was established here today at Keeneland Sales when Ivanjica, the winner of the 1976 Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, was sold for $2,150,000.

Ivanjica is in foal to a Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe runner-up, Nijinsky. The successful bidder was Joss Collins, of the British Bloodstock Agency, London. He was unable to reveal for whom he was bidding, or the nationality of his client, but said that he was a newcomer to racing and breeding and lived in Europe.

According to the auctioneer this was the first time that an Arc winner had been offered at public auction. Bidding opened at $500,000 and within 20 seconds had reached $1m. After that it progressed more slowly and at $1,170,000 it looked as though the well had dried up. Then bidding surged forward again, until Mr Collins made the final bid. "All I can tell you at this stage is that I was not bidding for Robert Sangster", he said.

After foaling next spring, Ivanjica is to be covered by Kings Lake, winner of the Irish 2,000 Guineas and the Sussex Stakes. The previous best price at Keeneland was $2m, paid last November for the mare Street Dancer.

Like footballers' transfer fees bloodstock prices are soaring and it seems highly likely that a new record for a brood-mare sold at public auction will be set at Goffs Sales in Ireland tomorrow week.

The £1m footballer is becoming a common occurence but we have yet to see the first 1m guineas horse. But it could happen when the beautifully bred 12-year-old Arkadina is submitted from Tim Rogers's Airlie stud.

STATE OF GOING (official): Nottingham, good to firm; Devon and Exeter, hurdles good to firm, chase course good. Tomorrow: Kempton Park, good; Worcester, good to firm.

Nottingham programme

1.0 TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £483: 2m)

1.30 COLWICK CHASE (Handicap: £949: 2m)

2.0 CLIFTON HURDLE (Handicap: £993: 2½m)

2.30 BINGHAM CHASE (Handicap: £1,198: 2m)

3.0 MANSFIELD CHASE (Novices: £960: 3m)

3.30 TOLLERTON HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £483: 2m)

Nottingham selections

By John Karter

1.0 Perialos. 1.30 Orange Tag. 2.0 Arkenfarthdale. 2.30 Bannow Breeze. 3.0 Seamus O'Flynn. 3.30 Dutch Challenger.

Devon and Exeter card

12.45 SCOTS PINE HURDLE (Div I: novices: £414: 2m 1f)

1.15 HALDON FOREST CHASE (Novices: £862: 2m 1f)

1.45 TWYSDEN CHASE (Handicap: £1,166: 2m 1f)

2.15 STIKA PINE HURDLE (Selling: 3-y-o novices: £368: 2m 1f)

2.45 CORSICAN PINE HURDLE (Handicap: £812: 2m 1f)

3.15 SCOTS PINE HURDLE (Div II: novices: £414: 2m 1f)

Devon selections

By John Karter

12.45 Black Earl. 1.15 Kilve. 1.45 Menguila. 2.15 Queen's Coup. 2.45 Tudor Road. 3.15 Bright Oasis.

Wolverhampton results

Folkestone

Carlisle

Rugby League

Hull clubs kept apart in semi-final draw

By Keith Macklin

Although the draw for the John Player Trophy semi-finals has kept both Hull clubs apart, visions of an important Humberside final before a huge crowd at Boothferry Park have faded. When Rugby League officials checked out the possibility of playing the final at the Hull City football ground, it was discovered that Hull have a home game that day.

In addition, inquiries of an unofficial nature elicited that directors of the two clubs would prefer to play the final on a recognized Rugby League ground rather than at a football ground.

So much for conjecture. The facts are that Hull meet Oldham in the first semi-final at Headingley on November 28, while Hull Kingston Rovers will play Swinton at the same Leeds venue on December 12. No doubt Oldham and Swinton, both second division clubs, are nettled by all the specious talk about a potential all-Humberside final and will do their utmost to provide upsets.

In all fairness, the possibilities seem remote. Although Oldham surprised Leeds in the quarter-final, and Swinton doggedly stuck to their task and toppled their neighbours, Salford, neither side seems to possess the all-round qualities to enable them to tackle the mighty Hull pair.

If anything, Hull and Hull Kingston Rovers are playing better than ever, and attracting week in and week out the biggest crowds in the game. Rovers pulled off a fine achievement by winning at Widnes; and Hull had to put up a stirring show to beat off the spirited challenge of Barrow. In the Barrow game Steve Norton showed why he is regarded, even in the later stages of his career, as one of the world's best forwards, and his influence alone can take the tie away from Oldham.

Hull also have their trio of New Zealand internationals, O'Hara, Kemble and Leuluai, and they are building in strength and confidence all the time. Against these qualities Oldham will pit courage, determination but a certain lack of top-level experience.

A similar analysis emerges from the other semi-final. Hull Kingston Rovers are still one of the most attractive sides in the league, and their fast, flowing rugby will stretch Swinton. Like Oldham, Swinton will not lack determination, but in trophy semi-finals the more dogged virtues are rarely enough.

If the two Humberside teams get through to January's final, it will be the fourth occasion on which they have met in a big event in three seasons. Hull won the floodlit trophy, but Rovers have since won the Challenge Cup and the premiership. Perhaps it is Hull's turn again, but first there is the little matter of the semi-finals to be negotiated.

The choice of Headingley for both semi-finals may arouse the envy of other club officials with eyes on plum fixtures, but it is logical. The Leeds enclosure, apart from having the best big match facilities, is roughly equidistant between the grounds and, most vital point of all, is fitted with underground wiring to protect the pitch against the weather.

Table tennis

Premier division shaking in its masculine shoes

From a Special Correspondent

The England number two, Karen Witt, though not without experience, was shaking. Her two opponents were also having trouble keeping calm. Another member of the opposition, an England international, did not think it was fair.

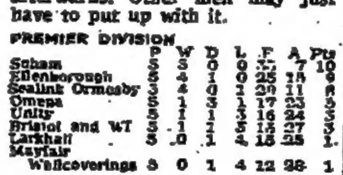
The occasion was the first time a woman had played in the premier division of the National League—for Omega against newly-promoted Bristol and West Investments. But the opponents, Ian Kenyon and Kevin Satchell, need not have worried. "The men are so used to receiving loops from other men, that my loop is nothing", Miss Witt said. She lost in straight games to both of them, though not by scores that suggested her loop attack was nothing.

In the second division it was different. There, Linda Jarvis, ranked number one in England for part of last season, became the first woman to beat a man in the league while playing for Sealink Ormesby's second team against MBS at St Neots. Her opponent was the former junior international, Mick Harper. "I could well do without facing her at this stage of the season. No, I don't think I can win", Harper said. He was right.

Since then, although Mrs Jarvis has gone on to enjoy a 50 per cent record against men, the voices of protest have been few. Indeed there are good reasons for welcoming the introduction of women to the National League for the first time in view of the tiny percentage of women that play the game in this country. Chinese women, who play regularly with men, are the most prolific and proficient of all.

Although Miss Witt has yet to notch her first success in the premier division, it may not be long before a woman does so. Attacking players find it hardest to match men, blockers like Mrs Jarvis less so, and defenders like the national champion, Jill Hammersley, least of all.

Mrs Hammersley was due to play for the former national champions, Milton Keynes, before the side disbanded and a couple of years ago she made the headlines by beating Denis Neale, the former national champion, in a challenge match. Neale retired not long afterwards. Other men may just have to put up with it.



PREMIER DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Soham	5	5	0	0	[illegible]	7	10
Ellenborough	5	4	1	0	25	15	9
Sealink Ormesby	5	4	0	1	29	11	8
Omega	5	1	3	1	17	23	5
Unity	5	1	1	3	16	24	3
Bristol and WT	5	1	1	3	13	27	3
Larkhall	5	0	1	4	15	25	1
Mayfair Wallcoverings	5	0	1	4	12	28	1

Basketball

O'Shea's chance to stake his England claim

By Nicholas Harling

The dubious reward of a semi-final against Solent, the first division leaders, awaits Leicester, who have become the first second division club to reach the last four of the National Cup, sponsored now by Asda.

Leicester's 100-91 victory over Manchester on Saturday took them through to the meeting with Solent at Aston Villa on December 9. No Leicester player will have a great incentive to excel in that game than Steve O'Shea, who scored 26 points against Manchester. O'Shea's recent performances have already attracted the attention of the England coach, Tom Wisman, who also happens to be coach to Solent.

As a bench player with John Carr Doncaster, O'Shea's career was in danger of stagnating until he accepted the chance of going to Loughborough University in the summer. Since then he has had no reason to regret his change of club.

Mr Wisman has, incidentally, acceded to the English Basketball Association's request not to sign O'Shea or any of the other players involved in the England squad. The EBBA felt that Mr Wisman's position as England coach would have given him an unfair advantage with transfers.

Legette and Head, Leicester's two Americans, both outscored O'Shea against Manchester, but only by two points. Hogan collected 32 points for Manchester but it was possibly Martin's below average tally of 25 that contributed most to the downfall of the first division club.

In the weekend's only first division game, Brighton earned their first victory, a surprise one, beating Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead 96—95. Although he sank only 12 points, Mullings, whose transfer from Solent was completed only on Thursday, was dominant in defence, especially with rebounds. Jenkins (38) and Farris (28) top-scored for Brighton, Cooper (45) and Kinzer (23) for Hemel Hempstead.

Cantabrica Kingston will almost certainly face Solent on Saturday with a new American, Ray Price, a 6ft 7½in forward. Price, who was with Cologne, has been registered, and may well replace Larry Dassie, who looks set for a move to Sunderland.

Crystal Palace, who will learn their European Cup Winners' Cup draw on Saturday, receive Fiat Birmingham in the top first division game on Sunday (3.30).

Ice hockey

Two perfect records come to an end

By Robert Pryce

The English National League's last two perfect records were left in tatters after Saturday's games. Nottingham Panthers went down to their first defeat of the season, losing 10—6 in their own packed rink to Billingham Bombers, and Altrincham Aces' run of success at home to north-eastern clubs was ended by Whitley Warriors, by a conclusive 11—1 margin.

Nottingham failed to take their first period chances, then went 5—1 down in the second. Paul Whitehouse, Billingham's player-coach, was on the ice for all ten of his team's goals, breaking the deadlock with two goals at the start of the second period and then adding seven assists. His linemates, Kit Harrison and Charlie McCaffrey, scored three goals each. Tim Peacock, Nottingham's slightly-built centre, also scored three.

At Altrincham, the margin was more convincing. Paul Towns (5) and Stephen Smith (3) were the chief contributors to Whitley's total. Colin Treacy scored Altrincham's goal with less than two minutes to go.

Whitley have now signed an American former professional, Willard Brown junior, who will play in their defence. Nottingham look set to sign Frank Killen, a netminder, from Durham Wasps. Killen was missed when Durham went down 16—5 at Murrayfield on Sunday. The home team spread their goals among their three lines, with Lawrie Lovell scoring four and John Hay and Keith Foster adding three each.

Fife Flyers enjoyed their best weekend of the season so far, winning an extraordinary game in Ayr to go second in the Northern League table and then advancing to the next round of the Icy Smith Cup by beating Glasgow Dynamoes 7—6 at Kirkcaldy.

Since their early-season run of losses culminated in a dismaying 31—2 defeat in Nottingham, Southampton Vikings have won twice. The experienced Colin Bennett and young Mark Lewis shared the goals in their 6—5 victory over Altrincham on Saturday.

RESULTS: Northern League: Ayr Bruins 6, Fife Flyers 11; Murrayfield Racers 16, Durham Wasps 5. Smith Cup: First round: Fife Flyers 7, Glasgow Dynamoes 6. English National League: Altringham Aces 1, Whitley Warriors 11; Nottingham Panthers 6, Billingham Bombers 10. English League South: Solihull Barons 6, Oxford University 2; Southampton Vikings 6, Altringham Aces 5; Streatham Redskins 25, Cambridge University 1. Home tournaments: Richmond Flyers 1, Streatham Redskins 7; Avon Arrows 5, Solihull Barons 4.

For the record

Volleyball

OSAKA: Women's eight nation World Cup: China 3, Japan 2 (15—8, 15—7, 12—15, 7—15, 17—15); USSR 3, US 0 (15—11, 15—4, 15—9); South Korea 3, Cuba 2 (11—15, 7—15, 15—10, 15—11, 15—11); Bulgaria 3, Brazil 1 (9—15, 15—14, 15—12, 15—6). Final standings: 1, China; 2, Japan; 3, USSR; 4, US; 5, South Korea; 6, Cuba; 7, Bulgaria; 8, Brazil.

Basketball

Standings

	W	L	pct	GB
ATLANTIC DIVISION				
Boston Celtics	8	1	.889	—
Philadelphia 76ers	8	1	.889	—
Washington Bullets	3	4	.429	4
New York Knicks	3	5	.375	4½
New Jersey Nets	2	7	.222	6
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Milwaukee Bucks	5	2	.714	—
Detroit Pistons	5	3	.625	½
Indiana Pacers	4	4	.500	1½
Atlanta Hawks	3	4	.429	2
Chicago Bulls	4	6	.400	2½
Cleveland Cavaliers	3	5	.375	2½
MIDWEST DIVISION				
San Antonio Spurs	6	1	.857	—
Utah Jazz	5	3	.625	1½
Denver Nuggets	3	5	.375	3½
Houston Rockets	3	6	.333	4
Kansas City Kings	2	6	.250	4½
Dallas Mavericks	1	8	.111	6
PACIFIC DIVISION				
Portland Trail Blazers	7	2	.778	—
Los Angeles Lakers	5	4	.556	2
Phoenix Suns	5	4	.556	2
Golden State Warriors	4	4	.500	2½
Seattle Supersonics	3	4	.429	3
San Diego Clippers	2	5	.286	4

Tennis

GRAND PRIX: Men's standings (US unless stated): 1, I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 2,238 points; 2, J McEnroe 2,095; 3, J Connors 1,717; 4, J L Clerc (Argentina) 1,513; 5, G Vilas (Argentina) 1,316; 6, B Borg (Sweden) 1,159; 7, E Teltscher 1,070; 8, R Tanner 1,069; 9, G Mayer 954; 10, Y Noah (France) 945.

BANGKOK: V Amritraj (India) beat L Stefanki (US), 6—4, 6—3; J Nystrom (Sweden) beat S Menon (India), 6—0, 6—2; A Jaryd (Sweden) beat E Wilborts (Netherlands), 6—4, 6—3; J Smith (GB) beat P Feigl (Austria), 7—5, 6—1; C Mayotte (US) beat R Reininger (Austria), 6—4, 3—6, 7—5; W Scanlon (US) beat P Pladchurnnil (Thailand), 6—3, 6—1.

Law Report November 17 1981 **Court of Appeal**

Insurance liability through risk in inherent vice

Soya GmbH Mainz Kommanditgesellschaft v White

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Donaldson and Lord Justice O'Connor

[Judgment delivered November 12]

The Court of Appeal held that a policy of marine insurance covering "the risks of heat, sweat and spontaneous combustion only" covered loss or damage due to the nature of the goods ("inherent vice").

Their Lordships dismissed an appeal by the defendant, Mr Simon Arnold Haydon White, a representative underwriter at Lloyd's, from a decision of Mr Justice Lloyd, that the defendant was liable to the plaintiffs, Soya GmbH Mainz Kommanditgesellschaft, a German company, for the loss on two cargoes of soya beans on board the Welsh City and the Corfu Island from Indonesia to Amsterdam in 1973.

The beans had arrived in a heated and deteriorated condition and the underwriters had rejected the plaintiffs' claim in respect of them.

Mr John Hobhouse, QC, and Mr Bernard Rix, QC, for the defendant; Mr Kenneth Rokison, QC, and Mr Stephen Tomlinson for the plaintiffs.

LORD JUSTICE WALLER said that the first ground on which the defendant had sought to avoid the contract of insurance was non-disclosure of a material fact by the plaintiffs or their agents.

Like the judge, his Lordship rejected all the defendant's arguments on that ground.

The second ground advanced by the defendant was concerned with causation and the interpretation of the policy.

Mr Hobhouse, for the defendant, submitted that the damage was inevitable, that it was due to the ordinary incidents of the voyage and inherent vice, none of which was covered by the policy, which stated: "This insurance is to cover the risks of heat, sweat, spontaneous combustion only."

In his Lordship's opinion, those words "heat, sweat, spontaneous combustion" described stages in a process which ended in fire.

Each part of the process was produced by the inherent vice of the materials. The policy, therefore, was designed to cover that form of damage to cargo, although it might also cover heat or sweat damage from extraneous causes.

The next question was whether there was a risk of damage or whether in fact there was a certainty of damage. The policy only covered "risks".

The evidence was that if the moisture content, when the beans were shipped was 12 per cent or less there was no risk of heating. If the moisture content was 14 per cent or more the beans would heat. Between those figures the beans would sometimes heat; in other words, there was a risk of heating.

Being a commercial document, the policy must be read against a commercial background. It was a matter of common sense that a shipper would not insure when the moisture content was below 12 per cent because there would be no risk; and underwriters would not carry a risk when the moisture content was over 14 per cent because it would not be a risk but a certainty.

On the judge's findings, the moisture content was over 12 but well under 13 per cent. Did the policy cover the loss on that finding?

If inherent vice meant something that would certainly happen, it was not a risk but a certainty. It was not therefore something against which insurance could be taken. If it was a cause of damage which might or might not happen because of conditions within the substance itself then it would be excluded unless the risk was specifically covered.

In some of the authorities inherent vice was used to describe a certainty and in contradistinction to a risk. In *British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co Ltd v Gaunt* ([1921] 2 AC41) Lord Sumner regarded inherent vice as something that would necessarily cause a loss.

In his Lordship's opinion, the words of the present policy were clear. The policy was an insurance against risks which were inherent in the cargo, namely *inherent vice*.

The moisture content on shipping was such that there was a risk of heating. When the factual background was examined, the grey area, the 12 to 14 per cent area, was an area where heating might or might not occur.

The damage caused to the cargoes was due to heating caused by conditions within the beans and some other unknown circumstances. That was a peril against which the buyers had specifically covered themselves in the policy. It was a risk accepted by the underwriter. Accordingly, the appeal should be dismissed

LORD JUSTICE DONALDSON, agreeing, said that inevitability of loss and inherent vice, although overlapping in some circumstances, were quite separate and distinct concepts.

Inevitability of loss operated at a much more fundamental level than the rule that underwriters were only liable for losses proximately caused by perils insured against. Underwriters could rely upon inevitability of loss because insurance was about risks, not certainties.

That was not to say that known certain losses could not be the subject matter of a contract of indemnity; merely that very clear words would be required, since it was a highly improbable contract for someone to make in the course of his business as an insurance underwriter.

As to inherent vice, his Lordship would adapt the definition of Lord Sumner in *Gaunt's* case and quoted by Lord Justice Scrutton in *E. D. Sassoon & Co Ltd v Yorkshire Insurance Co* ((1923) 16 Ll L R 129, 132) so that it read: "A loss by inherent vice is one which is proximately caused by the natural behaviour of the subject matter insured, being what it is, in the circumstances in which it was expected to be carried."

It seemed right and natural that the concept should be treated similarly in the context of both carriage by sea and marine insurance, and in that respect his Lordship disagreed with the editors of *Arnould on Marine Insurance*, 15th edition (1961).

It was because underwriters were only liable for losses proximately caused by perils insured against that inherent vice might be a defence. Whether in particular circumstances it was a defence depended on construing the words of the policy which defined the perils insured against.

The policy sued upon clearly covered a classic form of inherent vice, namely spontaneous combustion, which both parties must be taken to have regarded as a risk.

"Heat" and "sweat" which were but stages on the way to spontaneous combustion, should be construed as including heat and sweat caused by inherent vice, provided that they were risks and not known certainties.

Lord Justice O'Connor agreed.

Solicitors: Clyde & Co; Ince & Co.

Debtor's fraudulent preference

In Re F. P. and C. H. Matthews Ltd (in liquidation)

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Brightman and Lord Justice Fox

[Judgment delivered November 11]

When a debtor pays a debt knowing that he cannot then pay his debts as they fall due such payment would amount to a preference of the creditor receiving that payment because the debtor pays him, with the knowledge of insufficiency of assets, ahead of the other creditors and puts on the other creditors the whole risk of insufficiency.

The court, in a reserved judgment, allowed an appeal by Mr Ronald Frederick Cheesman the liquidator of F. P. and C. H. Matthews Ltd, in a creditors' voluntary winding up, against the order of Mr Justice Nourse dated April 15, 1981 whereby he adjudged that certain payments totalling £11,300 made by Mr F. C. Matthews to Barclays Bank at High Street, Islington, to the credit of the company's current account did not constitute fraudulent preference under the joint operation of section 320 of the Companies Act 1948 and section 44 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914.

Mr W. A. Blackburne for the liquidator; Mr Allan Heyman, QC, and Mr E. A. Bannister for the bank; Mr Hedley Marten for Mr and Mrs Matthews.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON, giving the judgment of the court, said that the company was incorporated in 1940 and took over and carried on a small family building business which had been started in 1876. The 1,000 issued ordinary shares of £1 each were divided between Mr Matthews as to 600 and his wife as to 400.

Until 1975 the company had traded successfully in a modest way. During that year and the following year it took on more building work than it could do with the financial resources it had. It began to have cash flow problems.

It turned to the bank for help. At first the bank advanced some money on loan account and in November 1975 it agreed to a 12-month overdraft facility of £1,500. By May 1976 the overdraft had reached a figure in excess of £5,000.

On May 13, 1976, Mr and Mrs Matthews executed in favour of the bank a joint and several unlimited guarantee of the company's borrowings. On May 25 they gave the bank legal charge on their home.

The company's financial troubles got worse. By the close of business on November 2, the company's overdraft stood at £10,702. That night Mr Matthews decided that the company would have to stop trading.

The next day the company received two cheques, for £1,492 and £16,622. Mr Matthews paid them into the bank the same day, thereby clearing the company's overdraft.

On November 5, the company stopped trading. On November 9, Mr and Mrs Matthews gave the bank three months' notice to terminate the guarantee. On November 15, the company's loan account was cleared by a transfer of £598 from the company's current account.

On January 10, 1977 a declaration of solvency was made and five days later the company went into members' voluntary liquidation. Mr Cheesman was appointed its liquidator.

By June 1977 it was clear to the liquidator that the company was insolvent so he summoned a meeting of creditors. The winding up became a creditors' voluntary winding up. There was a deficiency as regards unsecured creditors of about £130,000.

At the trial the judge made the following material findings of fact: first, when Mr Matthews paid the cheques into the bank he intended to pay off the bank ahead of the company's other creditors; second, the company was not able to pay its debts as they became due at that time; third, Mr Matthews was aware that the company was not able to pay its debts as they became due.

The judge did not make any express finding to that effect but it followed from his finding that Mr Matthews when he paid the two cheques into the company's current account genuinely and honestly believed that the company would in due course, that is to say within a period of three to six months, be able to pay all its creditors in full.

Fourth, there was no pressure for payment by the bank.

The question was whether, in the language of section 44 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914 the payments to the bank were made "with a view of giving such creditor ... a preference over the other creditors".

In accordance with Lord Justice Lindley's observations in *Ex parte Griffith* ((1883) 23 Ch D 68, 73), a case on section 92 of the Bankruptcy Act 1869, the court had to construe the statute and the statute did not seem to direct any inquiry whether the debtor's purpose was to disturb the operation of the bankruptcy law.

Mr Matthews, knowing that the company was unable to pay its debts as they became due, paid the bank with the intention of paying off the bank ahead of its other creditors.

Where the debtor company was unable to pay its debts as they arose, that circumstance fell clearly within the words "a preference over the other creditors." The receiving creditor got its money in full and the rest of the creditors were left with the risk they might not be paid in full.

Mr Heyman submitted that this approach ignored the finding that Mr Matthews genuinely believed that all the creditors would be paid in three to six months. It was said that the mere fact that a preference was shown was not sufficient to enable the court to draw the conclusion that the payment was fraudulent within the meaning of the statute.

The court must be satisfied that the dominant motive of the debtor was to prefer the particular creditor: see *In re M. Kushler Ltd* ([1943] Ch 248,255) per Lord Justice Goddard. No such motive could be inferred, it was said, where the debtor honestly believed that all the creditors would be paid within the period of three to six months.

At what point in time was the matter to be considered? The answer was provided by section 44 which was for the present purpose concerned only with a payment made "by a person unable to pay his debts as they become due". As a matter of language the section was directed solely to the time when the payment was made.

The section was contemplating that the inability to pay debts as they arose coexisted with the payment which was in question. It is true that the payment must be "with a view of" preference. But there was no reason for divorcing the point of time at which the view of preference existed from the time of payment.

There was "a view of" preference if the company, being unable to pay its debts as they arose, decided to pay one creditor in full ahead of the others. The section, in this respect, was not looking to future events.

The result was that if the debtor, at the time when he made the payment genuinely believed that he could then pay his debts as they fell due there could be no intention on his part to prefer; there was then no knowledge on his part of insufficiency of assets which could indicate any intention to prefer.

But that was not the present case: Mr Matthews was aware that the company could not pay its debts as they arose. The preference that he gave to the bank was that he deliberately paid it ahead of the other creditors and put on them the whole risk of insufficiency of assets.

Accordingly the payments were fraudulent preference within section 44.

Solicitors: Wm F. Prior & Co; Durrant Piesse; Clarkson, Wright & Jakes.

System for urgent commercial matters

In a Practice Direction given in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division, Mr Justice Parker said on November 9 that the Commercial Court Committee had decided to introduce, initially for an experimental period, a new system to deal swiftly with urgent matters.

As from Friday November 20, 1981, all five commercial judges would normally sit on Fridays solely for the purpose of dealing with summonses and other short but urgent matters, and Tuesdays would cease to be summons days.

It was recognized: (1) that such a practice might involve parties part heard on a Thursday in unjustifiable extra expense, (2) that there might be short matters which could not be heard on a Friday and had to be heard on a Tuesday or some other day, (3) that if all judges were taking short matters on Fridays there might be insurmountable difficulties for both sides of the profession in having more than one matter in which they were involved coming on on the same day. The new system would therefore be operated on a flexible basis so as to obviate or reduce to a minimum those difficulties and any others which might arise.

In order that the new system could operate efficiently two essential requirements had to be fulfilled: (1) Parties had to notify the Commercial Court office of any change in the estimated lengths of their summonses immediately such changes became known.

(2) Where Counsel were involved in more than one summons listed for a particular date, notification of that fact had to be made to that office by counsels' clerks not later than 9.30 am on the day prior to the return date.

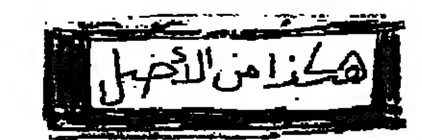
In anticipation of the possible introduction of the system, the number of matters listed for Tuesdays had recently been kept down to a minimum but there were some which were so listed. The parties involved should, if they possibly could, apply for the matter to be refixed for a Friday.

The new system would make it possible for some at least of matters which were presently fixed for dates more than two months in the future to be refixed for earlier dates. Parties with such late return dates should make applications to Mr Bird for earlier dates.

His Lordship stressed two points: (1) The purpose of the system was to accelerate urgent matters. Applications for leave to appeal under the Arbitration Act 1979 were normally regarded as being in that category. However, there were several hundred applications for leave to appeal or other matters arising out of arbitration awards which were issued more than a year ago but for which no return date had yet been sought.

Such, and other dormant applications, although normally regarded as urgent would, if hereafter proceeded with, not be regarded as urgent in the absence of some convincing argument for sudden urgency being shown. If some of them were in fact dead, it would be of the greatest assistance to the court if that fact could be notified as soon as possible.

(2) If the new system, designed to secure benefit to litigants, produced difficulties, it would be of the greatest assistance if the existence of and any suggestions for dealing with, any such difficulties were promptly communicated to the Commercial Court Committee in accordance with the open invitation at paragraph 72/8/3 of the Annual Practice or to the Commercial Court office.



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

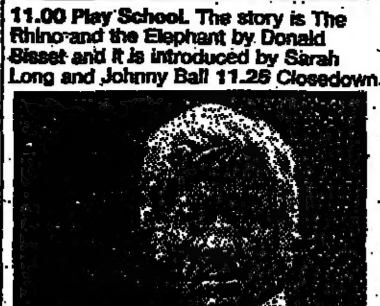
9.05 For Schools, Colleges: The news in German 9.35 Spain 9.53 Spanish conversation 10.10 Episode eight of Dark Towers 10.35 The Iron and Steel Industry 11.00 All about teeth 11.17 Walrus 11.38 The Craft of the Weaver 12.05 Nuclear Power 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart 12.57 Regional news 1.00 Pebble Mill at One from Birmingham International Railway Station for the official naming ceremony of the locomotive "Pebble Mill" 1.45 Over the Moon. A See-Saw programme (r) 2.00 You and Me. For four and five-year olds introduced by Stephen Tate 2.14 For Schools, Colleges: Spanish 2.30 English: The Long, the Short and the Tall 3.00 Closedown 3.25 O Dro I Dro. A quiz on a journey through Wales 3.53 Regional news

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2)
4.20 Cartoon: Undercover Elephant in Irate Pirate (r)
4.25 Jackanory. Hayley Mills reads the second part of Emmy by Ruth Boswell
4.40 Cartoon: A new series featuring the Drak Pack. This afternoon: Grimmest Book of Records
5.00 John Craven's Newsround. The latest world news for young people
5.05 Screen Test. The first semi-final in the inter-school test of cinematic recall
5.35 The Amazing Adventures of Morph introduced by Tony Hart (r)
5.40 News with Richard Baker 6.00 Regional news magazines 6.25 Nationwide
6.50 Barbara's World of Horses and Ponies. Mrs Woodhouse visits a saddlers in Hertfordshire; and sees a blacksmith shoeing by the hot shoe method
7.15 Angels. Drama series about the nursing staff of a Midlands hospital
7.40 The Rockford Files. Jim Rockford is asked by the mother of a policeman killed in a car crash to prove that it was murder
8.30 Yes Minister. Panic at the thought of a cabinet reshuffle (r)
9.00 News read by John Humphrys
9.25 Play: No Visible Scar by Rosemary Davies, starring Lee Montague and Barbara Flynn. A British nurse is imprisoned and interrogated in a foreign country after she tends a wounded man who was a leading light in a rebel organization. On her release and arrival back in England she finds that she is something of a celebrity, but her appearance on a television current affairs programme has sinister repercussions
10.25 Norman St John-Stevas in Conversation with sculptress Elisabeth Frink
10.55 Kojak starring Telly Savalas in My Brother, My Enemy (r)
11.45 News headlines and weather

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru / Wales: 9.05 am-9.10 Interval. 9.10-9.35 I Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth. Ghana. 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 5.05-5.35 Fyny YMA. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.50-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.40 Angels. 11.45 News and weather. Scotland: 11.17 am-11.37 For Schools: Let's See . . . Scottish Folklore. 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.45 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.25-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 6.50-7.15 Prospect. 10.25-10.55 Sportsweek Special. 10.55-11.25 The Magic of Gershwin. 11.25 News and weather. England: 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 11.50 Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. The story is The Rhino and the Elephant by Donald Bisset and it is introduced by Sarah Long and Johnny Ball 11.25 Closedown.


Jon Pertwee as Dr Who (BBC 2 5.35pm)

3.55 Antiques Roadshow. Arthur Negus and Angela Rippon visit Trowbridge. (Beware valuations, the programme is over two years old) (r)
4.35 Everybody's Doin' It. Work in the 1920s and 30s as seen by home movie makers
4.55 In Search of Offa. Michael Wood looking for clues about the old King of Mercia
5.35 The Five Faces of Dr Who starring Jon Pertwee (r)
6.00 Grange Hill. Drama serial about life in a secondary school (r)
6.20 The Waltons. Visiting young relations give the mountain folk a lot of trouble
7.05 News with sub-titles
7.10 The World About Us. Part two of The Romany Trail, culminating in film of the World Romany Congress
8.00 Top Gear from the Caravan Camping Holiday Show at Earls Court
8.30 Russell Harty. Among his guests is World Professional Snooker Champion, Steve Davis
9.00 The Last Song starring Geoffrey Palmer and Nina Thomas. The generation gap causes a temporary fracture in the comical romance between Leo and Liz
9.30 Your Life in Their Hands looks at two patients who suffered from gallstones and were treated in a way that puts less strain on the stomach. Although a disease of middle age, the patients are aged 73 and 89
10.00 Arena: A Pretty British Affair. The story of film-makers Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger, as told by Gavin Miller
10.50 Newsnight. The latest news from around the world presented by Peter Snow, John Tusa, Peter Hobday and Donald MacCormick. Ends at 11.40

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: Marriage and relationships. 9.53 Writer's Workshop: Adventure stories. 10.15 Presenting the news. 10.33 Play: Power. 11.03 Basic maths. 11.22 Tracing Tunes. 11.39 A visit to Fontevraud Abbey. 12.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy in Nursery Rhyme Land. 12.10 Pipkins. 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama of an Australian family during World War Two. 1.00 News with Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Armchair Thriller: Dead Man's Kit. The master at arms of a Royal Navy ship is thrown overboard after he witnesses something odd at a casino in Estoril (r). 2.00 After Noon Plus. Mavis Nicholson and how to talk about personal problems. 2.45 Play: The Sponge Man. Jane Price arrives in Nottingham hoping to start life anew (r). 3.45 Emmerdale Farm. Annie Sugden has to patch-up a family row (r).

4.15 Cartoon: Tweety Pie in Tree Cornered Tweety.
4.20 Get It Together. Live pop music including Dollar's latest, Mirror, Mirror.
4.45 Ace Reports. The first in a new series of stories with up-to-the-minute interest introduced by Wayne Laryea.
5.15 The Gaffer. Comedy series centred on a small Midlands engineering firm. Starring Bill Maynard (r).
5.45 News.
6.00 Thames News.
6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with information about the Association of Careers. It is estimated that over a million women in this country look after elderly or disabled relatives at home to the detriment of their careers and in some cases health. The Association is campaigning for a fairer deal.
6.30 Crossroads. Benny is enraged by Kevin Banks.
6.55 Reporting London. Magazine programme presented by Denis Tuohy.
7.30 Give Us a Clue. Celebrity mime game chaired by Mike Aspel.
8.00 Rising Damp. Rigsby has a new lodger who brings a touch of class (r).
8.30 It Takes a Worried Man. Comedy series about a man afraid of approaching middle age.
9.00 Brideshead Revisited. Charles, after funding Sébastian's latest bout of drinking, is made persona non grata at Brideshead by Lady Marchmain and has returned to Paris. While there Mottram visits him with some disturbing news of the Marchmain family.
10.00 News.
10.30 The Rickshaw Boys. A documentary about the research carried out by the late Hollywood cameraman James Wong Howe in 1948 for a film about the rickshaw boys of Peking.
11.30 Talking Bikes. This week there is a discussion about the new laws on motorcycling with regard to learner drivers.
12.00 Going Out. Realistic drama series about a group of out-of-work school leavers.
12.25 Close with airline Captain Brian Calvert reading a passage on travel.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 — Homecare and Nursing.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "The Conversation Seat" by Tony Roper.
11.00 News.
11.05 Play: "Goneril with a White Beard" by Margaret Robertson.
11.35 Wildlife. Listeners' questions.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Lord Peter Wimsey, "Have His Carcase" by Dorothy L. Sayers. Adapted in six parts, with Ian Carmichael as Lord Peter (Part 5).
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Uncle Silas † (new series) by J. Sheridan Le Fanu, dramatized in three parts. With Kate Lee as Maud. Part 1.
4.00 A Thorn in the Flesh. Colin Semper sends back the last of four letters from his travels in Turkey in the steps of St Paul.
4.15 An Intimate Friendship. An account, based on their correspondence, of the friendship between Mary Clarke — confidante of Florence Nightingale and friend of Mrs Gaskell — and French scholar Claude Fauriel.
4.45 Story Time: "Wild Strawberries" by Angela Thirkell (6).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Top of the Form.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 In on the Act. Anthony Barker traces the Education Act 1981 through all its legislative stages to throw new light on the hidden process of making law.
8.35 Antony Hopkins talking about music.
9.05 In Touch: Aids to Writing for Those Who can See a Bit. Hannah Wright traces the merits of different types of felt pens.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Wrinkles (series) Another helping of the mad-cap sit-com starring Tom Mennard and Anthea Askey (2) in the Wee Small Hours of the Morning.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime. "The Magic Glass" by Anne Smith (7).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF: 6.25 Weather. 10.00 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 12.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather
7.00 News
7.05 Morning Concert† Wolf-Ferrari, Liszt, Rossini; Dvorak; records
8.00 News
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Copland, Albeniz, Grenados, Villa-Lobos; records
9.00 News
9.05 This Week's Composer† C. P. E. Bach; records
10.00 Mendelssohn and Mastalir† Clarinet, Basset-Horn and Piano recital
10.35 Music for strings† Concert: Shostakovich, Martinu, Enesco
11.45 The Lied before Schubert† First of four programmes showing its development. Recital: C. P. E. Bach, Johann Holzer, Leopold Kozeluh, Josef Anton Steffan, Wilhelm Pohl, Josef Haydn
12.30 Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra† Concert. Part 1: Strauss
1.00 News
1.05 Six Continents
1.25 Concert† Part 2: Dvorak
2.10 Rubbra and Brahms† Second of four recitals including Rubbra's string quartets and the string quintets and sextets of Brahms: Rubbra (Quartet No 2), Brahms (Quintet No 1 Op 88)
3.05 Bach Harpsichord Music† (series) Recital
3.40 Youth Orchestras of the World†. Leicestershire Schools Symphony Orchestra concert: Ives, George Crumb
4.25 Jazz Today† Charles Fox with records
4.55 News
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure† with Jeremy Siepmann
7.00 Ruth Geiger† Piano recital: Beethoven, Schubert
7.50 College Concert† Part 1: Boulez, Tristan Murail
8.25 Poetry Now. New poetry readings
8.50 College Concert† Part 2: George Nicholson, Boulez
9.30 The Price of Victory (series) Michael Charlton examines the "missed opportunities" of Britain's European diplomacy between the final years of the Second World War and de Gaulle's veto of the UK's first bid to join the EEC. (4) "A Sludgy Amalgam"
10.35 Janacek† "Four Male Choruses"; record
10.50 Apocryphal Stories by Karel Capek (2) "Alexander the Great"
11.00 News
11.05-11.15 Wagner† on record


Nigel Stock: He plays Inspector Umpiety. Radio 4 12.27pm

Maria Aitken: Radio 4 12.27pm and 4.15pm

Radio 2

5.00am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Susannah Simons.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 Much More Music.† 8.00 The Crazy Gang Story.† 9.00 Listen to the Band.† 9.30 The Organist Entertains.† 10.00 Bernie Clifton. 11.00 Brian Matthew.† from midnight. 1.00am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.†

VHF radios 1 and 2: 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

World Service

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Lord of the Flies. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa. 8.30 Musical Yearbook. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 Leave it to Psmith. 10.30 That Big Band Magic. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 The Rewards of Music. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Three Centuries of Italian Opera. 9.45 Classic Short Stories. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland this Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Guitar Workshop. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Operetta. 2.30 Musical Yearbook. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

CHOICE

John Le Mesurier: Brideshead Revisited (ITV 9.00pm)

● THE RICKSHAW BOYS (ITV 10.30pm) is a documentary on the groundwork of Oscar-winning Hollywood cameraman, James Wong Howe as he researched the subjects of a projected film adaptation of the Chinese literary classic "The Rickshaw Boys". Howe's original footage gives a rare insight into the menial life of the pre-Mao revolution cab-drivers whose ultimate ambition was to purchase a rickshaw of their own and not pay the daily rental to the owner of the fleet. They all looked happy enough on Howe's original footage but from what we see of Peter Yung, a student of Howe's who took over the project when Howe died in 1976, there was a lot to grumble about. Yung visited an old rickshaw drivers' retirement home in Peking recently and recorded the reminiscences of the inmates — one of whom actually featured in the original film. Their graphic descriptions coupled with passages from the book which are read over the film vividly illustrate what life was like in the China of Chiang Kai-shek and before

● IN ON THE ACT (Radio 4 7.50pm) offers a rare insight into how Acts are passed by Parliament by following the progress of the 1981 Education Act which began life in 1973 when Mr Heath was Prime Minister and Mrs Thatcher the Education Secretary. The programme shows how MPs, both government and opposition, peers, civil servants, voluntary bodies and parliamentary research assistants each have it in their power to alter the law at various stages. We hear extracts from parliamentary debates, including the experimental Special Standing Committee procedure, comments from Baroness Young, Dr Rhodes Boyson, the Under-Secretary of State for Education and Science and an interview with the Civil servant responsible for the safe passage of the bill through Parliament. Anthony Barber, Reader in Government at Essex University presents the programme

● AN INTIMATE FRIENDSHIP (Radio 4 4.15pm) deals with the relationship between Mary Clarke and the French scholar and historian, Claude Fauriel. Mary Clarke, an Englishwoman without the advantages of wealth and beauty, became a major figure in the political and literary world of Paris during the early part of the 19th Century. This came about by her relationship with M. Fauriel whom she met when she was twenty nine and he fifty. They stayed together until his death twenty-two years later.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

YORKSHIRE
As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Paint along with Nancy: Nancy Kominsky and Alan Taylor. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar at Your Service: Richard Madeley and Vyvyan Mackeson look at the problems and causes of backache. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 11.30 Roots. 12.00 Closedown.

SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Pet Subject. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? with Marion White and Sheena McDonald. 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.00 Marie Gordon Price in Concert: guest, Georgie Fame. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Going Out. 12.05 am International Bowls. 12.35 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN
As Thames except: Starts 9.30am-9.35 First Thing. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 North Tonight, plus legal expert Mike Park with What's Your Problem? 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.30 Monte Carlo Show. 12.30am News. 12.35 Closedown.

ATV
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 11.30 News. 11.35 Barney Miller. 12.05 am Something Different, with Sue Jay. 12.20 Closedown.

SOUTHERN
As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30 Survival. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 11.30 New Kind of Family. 12.00 Weather followed by Disturbing Report.

TYNE TEES
As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am The Good Word. 9.30-9.35 North East News. 1.20 pm-1.30 North East News. 5.15-5.45 Survival: The Down Makers. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 11.30 Going Out. 12.00 Hello God. 12.05 am Closedown.

BORDER
As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

ULSTER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 7.00 The Gaffer. 7.30-8.00 Country Style: Ray Lynam and the Hillbillies with guests Gene Stuart and Rosaleen. 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

HTV WEST
As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 10.28-10.30 News. 11.30 Preview: Audition — Search for a new Rabbi. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except:- 9.35am-9.50 Am Gymru. 10.15-10.30 Y Byd A'i Bethau. 11.39-11.54 About Wales. 12.00-12.10 Y Llyslau Lion. 4.15-4.45 Camigam. 5.10-5.20 Cartoon. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30 Gorau Gwerin. 11.15 World in Action. 11.45 Benson. 12.15am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

WESTWARD
As Thames except: 12.27pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Mark It: Quiz, Bodmin v St Ives. 10.32 Rickshaw Boys. 11.30 New Kind of Family. 12.00 Faith for Life. 12.06 Closedown.

CHANNEL
As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Survival. 10.28 News 10.34 Rickshaw Boys. 11.30 New Kind of Family. 12.00 Closedown.

ANGLIA
As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 11.30 New Avengers. 12.30am Church and the Dragon.

GRANADA
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30 am Closedown.

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"THE kingdom of God cometh not with observation. neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." —St. Luke 17: 20,21.

BIRTHS

AKENHEAD.—On November 13 at Lewisham General Hospital to Celia (nee Staunton) and David —a daughter (Charlotte).

BOUWENS.—On November 1st in Norwich to Anna (nee Preston) and Dirk, a son.

CAIRNS.—On November 15th, 1981 to Jennifer (nee Smallwood) and Duncan—a daughter (Anna Kate).

CHUTE.—On November 14th, 1981 to Jane (nee Ballantyne) and Chaloner—a son.

COX.—On November 12 at West London Hospital, to Diana (nee Worthing) and Stephen—a son (Edward James).

DALZEL-JOB.—On 12th November at the Louise Margaret Royal Military Hospital, Aldershot, to Josephine, wife of Major Iain Dalzel-Job—a son.

ELLIS.—On Thursday, November 12th, 1981, at St. Thomas' Hospital, to Daniele and Terrence—a daughter (Amber Catarina).

GRANT.—On November 13 to Sue and Scott—a son (Charles Nicholas Carnegie).

KITZING.—On October 27 to Diana (nee Dunbar) and Rainer—a daughter (Susanna Loraine).

KYLE.—On 11th November at West London Hospital, to Diana (nee Jackson) and Terence — a daughter (Alison Margaret).

LANDON.—On November 13th, to Kata and Tim—a son.

MOGER.—On November 16th, 1981 at St Thomas' Hospital, to Victoria and Christopher—a son (Sholto Christopher).

NORMAN.—On November 15, at St Mary's Hospital, Harrow Road, to Angela (nee Robinson) and Charles—a son.

OFFER.—On November 13, to Catherine (nee Ellis Jones) and Roderick—a son (Nicholas John Ellis), a brother for Charles and Thomas.

ROSE.—On November 13th at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, to Elizabeth (nee Ware) and Barry—a daughter (Nicola Jane) a sister for Timothy and Julie.

WHITE.—On October 24th, 1981 to Christine (nee Winter) and David—a son (Thomas David Patrick).

WOLFE-COWEN. — On November 11th to Carole (nee Faston) and Marc, a daughter (Chloe Carine).

BIRTHDAY

AMANDA TSCHUMI.—At 1.45 p.m. on November 17th, 1960, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, amazing Amanda was born and is 21 today. Thursday's child has far to go. All our love and best wishes, Mum, Ivor, Michael and the Girls.

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

DEATHS

PRODDOW.—On November 14th, Elsie Gladys beloved mother of Nigel and Pat. Cremation private. Memorial service at Holy Trinity Church, Cookham, on Friday, November 20th, at 3 p.m. No flowers, please, but donations to Dr. Barnardo's or Help the Aged.

ROBERTS.—On November 13th, 1981, in Grantham Hospital, Frederick Graham Roberts, O.B.E., of Culverthorpe, Grantham, Lincs, aged 80 years, much loved husband of Alison, loving father of Felicity, Tessa, Jilly and Anita and devoted grandfather. Funeral Haydour Church, on Wednesday, November 18th, at 1 p.m., but flowers only to David Holland & Son, London Road, Grantham.

SCHOFIELD.—On November 15th, 1981, at home after long illness courageously borne, Theodore Schofield, F.D.S., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), dearly loved by his wife Sybil, his children Jacqueline, Judith and Simon, and his 10 grandchildren. Funeral service and cremation at Garston Crematorium, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, 19th November. Family flowers only, please, but donations, if desired, to: Harefield and Norwood Postgraduate Medical Trust, Mount Vernon, and Radium Institute, Rickmansworth.

STRICKLAND.—On November 11th, 1981, tragically, Mark Richard, aged 23, dearly loved younger son of the late Mr. Peter Strickland and of Mrs. Doreen Strickland, and dear brother of Paul and Anne.

TALBOT.—On November 13th suddenly at home, Folly Farm, Ilminster, Joyce, beloved wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Fitzroy Talbot and mother of Anthea and Elizabeth. Funeral at Ashill Church, 2.30 p.m., Thursday, 19th November. Family flowers only, donations to Ashill Church.

TAYLOR-MEDHURST, M.B.E., John (Tim).—On November 15th, 1981, peacefully in his sleep, the loved husband of Pam and much loved father of Sarah, Jane, John and Peter and devoted grandfather. Memorial service at St. Martin Parish Church, Guernsey on Thursday, 19th November at 3.30 p.m., followed by private cremation. No flowers please, but donations to R.N.L.I. would be appreciated.

THORP, CHARLES LESLIE. — On November 12th, 1981, at his home, West Lawn Park Road, Disley, Stockport, Cheshire, Charles Leslie, aged 64 years, the cherished husband of Margaret. Service at St. George's Parish Church, Stockport, on Wednesday, November 18th, at 2.30 p.m., followed by committal at Stockport Crematorium at 3 pm. Family flowers only please, but, if desired, donations may be sent to the Friends of Christies Hospital. Enquiries to James Allen & Son (Disley) Ltd. Tel. Disley 2467.

IN MEMORIAM

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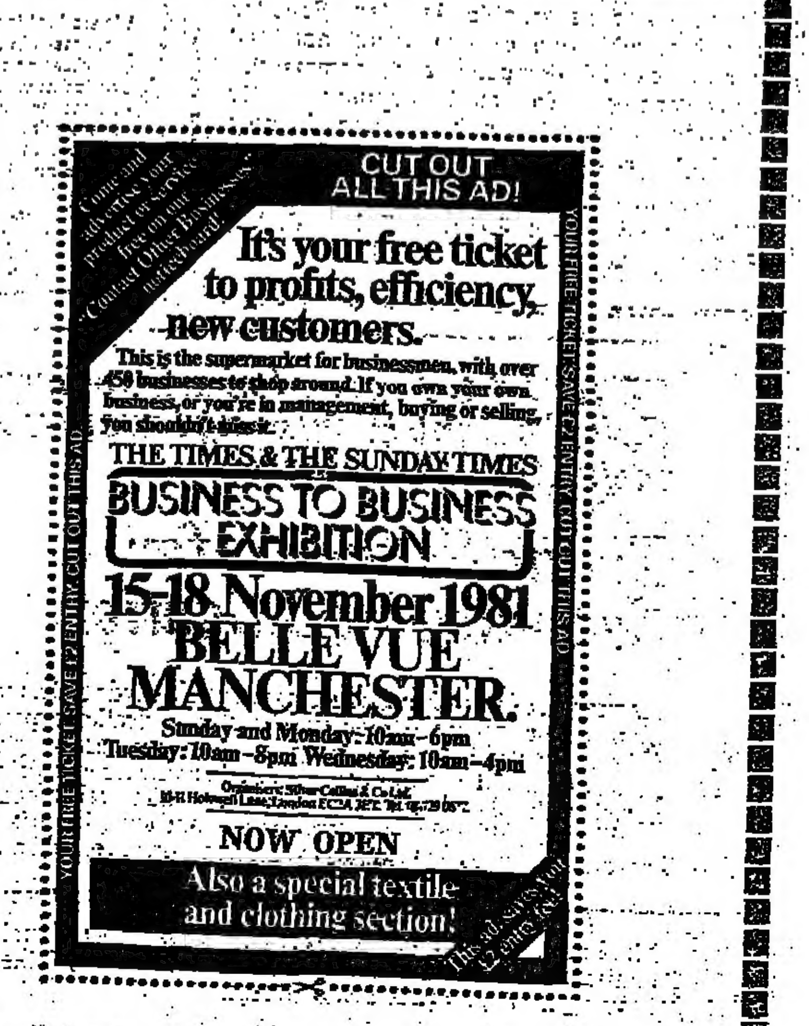
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NOTICE



Police begin huge operation to find IRA bomb cache

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Thousands of police officers yesterday began a search throughout London and parts of the Home Counties to find 500lbs of gelignite believed stockpiled by the Provisional IRA for its new offensive on the British mainland.

The search, the largest of its kind, has taken a week to organize and will concentrate on checking more than 400,000 lock-up garages in the back streets of London, its suburbs and parts of Surrey, Kent and the Thames Valley.

In previous Provisional campaigns rented garages have often been used to store explosives or other bomb-making materials and police believe that the Provisional unit operating in London is likely to do the same.

Detectives argue that the amount of explosive involved would make it difficult for the bombers to keep the material in domestic accommodation or anywhere someone could stumble on it by chance.

Yesterday Deputy Assistant Commissioner George Rushbrook, who organized the search in London, estimated the gelignite would fill 14 large suitcases. He said that each of the four bomb attacks in London over the past five weeks had involved the same type of gelignite using 10lb charges in each bomb.

If the figure of 500lbs is correct the bombers have built up the biggest cache seen in Britain. It would be larger than a 450lb store found in Southampton in 1975 or 200lbs found hidden in a north London garage in 1976.

Since last Tuesday officers throughout London have been noting lock-up garages to be searched. Police leave was cancelled from yesterday and newspapers and television editors were asked not to publish any details of a possible police operation until a press conference yesterday morning.

At 8 am yesterday the searches began and are not expected to finish until the end of this week at the earliest. In some areas of London there are as many as 25,000 garages to examine.

Some officers may be armed and police "sniffer" dogs will also be used. Mr Rushbrook said entry would not normally be forced into garages but this would be done with a search warrant if it proved necessary.

Questions will also be asked about unusual people attempting to rent garages or other suspicious actions.

Mr Rushbrook said the information on the cache was "good intelligence" but he would not comment any further. There have been no large scale thefts of explosives in Britain or Ireland for some time and it is possible the cache has been built up slowly through small thefts here and there.

The explosives may have been collected abroad or in Northern Ireland and brought to Britain concealed in a container. Gelignite has to be kept in stable conditions at a fairly cool temperature which could mean the cache has been brought in recently.

Even if the police do not find the explosives they may provoke the Provisionals into a false move.

Paisley spells out threat

Continued from page 1

He was meeting Democratic Unionist councillors last night and understood that Official Unionist councillors were of the same mind. "Between us and the rest of the Unionist family we can see that no district council can work and no administration can carry on in Northern Ireland."

He said that some months ago he had asked Mrs Thatcher to set up a third force and she had refused his offer of 25,000 to 30,000 men. "This week we will have to go back and not start a third force but show that such a third force has already started."

Of the actions he and his colleagues had taken in the Commons Chamber, Mr aPisley said: "The situation in Northern Ireland is of such a serious nature that, in order to bring it home dramatically to the people of the United Kingdom, we felt we must demonstrate publicly and place the blame on the shoulders of the Government where we believe it belongs. No longer are we prepared to allow our people to be murdered and not do something about it."

Enlarging on his threat to withdraw cooperation from ministers, he added:

"If Mr Prior an dhis colleagues venture out of Stormont they will not be welcomed to any functions. No council will invite them. No mayor will wine and dine with them. If they go out there will be street demonstrations against them. We can make Ulster ungovernable."

Swinging the bat: Miandad and Lillee are separated by an umpire during their confrontation in Perth yesterday. Lillee was later fined for assaulting the Pakistani captain (Report, page 19).

Ulster death figures rise sharply

Violence in Northern Ireland has increased sharply this year with a higher number of attacks on the security forces (John Witherow writes).

Up to yesterday, 91 people had been killed in the province compared with 76 in 1980. Of those, 19 were policemen or police reserves, 21 soldiers or members of the Ulster Defence Regiment and 51 were civilians.

That compares with nine policemen, 17 soldiers and 50 civilians killed last year. The number of injured has also risen considerably. By the end of October 1,218 people had been hurt compared with 801 in 1980.

The overall death toll since the unrest began in 1969 stands at 2,162.

Much of the upsurge in violence this year has been attributed to the passion aroused by the hunger strikes, which led to fierce demonstrations, sniper assaults and bomb attacks on the security forces.

Contempt move against editors

By Staff Reporters

Two Fleet Street editors are to appear before High Court judges next month for alleged contempt of court over articles which they published during the trial of Dr Leonard Athur, who was accused of the attempted murder of a Down's syndrome baby.

Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, was yesterday granted leave to seek committal orders against Sir John Junor, editor of the *Sunday Express*, and Mr David English, editor of the *Daily Mail*, after they published the articles alleged to have "created a substantial risk that the course of justice in the trial would be seriously impeded or prejudiced".

The Attorney General was also given leave by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court in London yesterday to bring proceedings against Associated Newspapers Group Ltd, publishers of the *Daily Mail* and Express Newspapers Ltd, publishers of the *Sunday Express*.

Neither editor had any comment to make on the action which is due to be heard on December 14, when it is expected to be adjourned to the new year. Under the Contempt of Court Act 1981 they could face a maximum prison sentence of two years or an unlimited fine if the contempt is proved.

Three days after the start at Leicester Crown Court of the trial of Dr Arthur, aged 56, who was eventually acquitted of the attempted murder of the baby, the *Daily Mail* published an article by Malcolm Muggeridge. In the absence of the jury, Mr George Carman, QC, for Dr Arthur, complained to the judge, Mr Justice Farquharson.

Mr Muggeridge, without reference to the trial, wrote of a woman he had met, armless since birth, and said: "Today, the chances of such a baby surviving would be very small indeed. Someone would surely recommend letting her die of starvation or otherwise disposing of her."

Later he wrote: "Are human beings to be culled like livestock?

"No more sick or misshapen bodies, no more disturbed or twisted minds, no more hereditary idiots or mongoloid children. Babies not up to scratch to be destroyed, before or after birth, as would also the old beyond repair."

The following Sunday, Sir John Junor, in his personal column entitled "Current Events" on the centre page of the *Sunday Express* wrote: "In the three grim days of his short, sad life, mongol baby John Pearson was given no nourishment.

"His parents had rejected him. So instead of being fed he was drugged. Even then, we know he fought tenaciously for life. Without a chance of success.

"And so he died. Unloved, unwanted. I blame no one. I condemn no one. And I make no comment on the case in Leicester Crown Court . . ."

Frank Johnson with the Communist Party

Honouring a famous old citizen of Camden Town

With the final day yesterday of its three-day congress, Britain's Communist Party ended the round of party conferences. Indeed, many of its members, if they had their way, would end the round of parties—not just the conferences. But that is a separate matter.

The congress was held in the town hall of the London borough of Camden. So a brief guide may be helpful to the significance of the venue. It was a Camden resident who made the occasion possible: Karl Marx. Shortly after his arrival on our shores, he lived in two rooms in Dean Street only a mile and a half away from the hall—admittedly, within the jurisdiction of the Tory-controlled Westminster Council, though in the rougher part: Soho. But later, after getting a job as London correspondent of the *New York Herald Tribune*, Marx, like so many upwardly-mobile, radical media employees, moved on to Kentish Town. That makes him a citizen of Camden. In fact, his ideas inspire much contemporary Camden borough council policy.

Aptly, he is buried in the borough. Over his grave is a monument in his name. Several million other people have also been buried in his name in such places as Katyn, which is within the jurisdiction of the Soviet Union rather than the London borough of Camden.

Unfortunately, Marx would not have been allowed to take part in a contemporary congress of the British Communist Party because of his opinions. On race, for example, he was something of a Powellite—though, in a letter to Engels, he favoured the view that "races too weak to master the new conditions of life must give way" rather than the more liberal policy of repatriation.

Happily, the old brute was unable to be with us these last few days, so all the speakers spoke well of him. Translated into Conservative conference terms, at a Communist congress Marx is a combination of Burke, Disraeli, Churchill, Lord Thorneycroft and whoever is Tory leader at any given moment.

Translating the congress into Labour terms, the Communists were this year rather to the right of the Labour conference, since there was quite a lot of adverse criticism of the Soviet Union for going into Afghanistan. By 157 votes to 115, the congress voted in favour of Soviet withdrawal. So the party's Wets had the upper hand. These included most of the executive and the general secretary, Mr McLennan.

He would have been incapable of uttering the words attributed to his tremendous predecessor, Harry Pollitt, on being asked by Mr Stephen Spender in the 1930s how best a poet could serve the cause ("Go to Spain and get killed. The movement needs a Byron."). General secretaries of the party have declined since that golden age.

Mr McLennan was fluent and reasonable in tone on nearly everything. On foreign affairs he confined himself to denunciations of Mr Reagan and Mrs Thatcher rather than praise of the Soviet Union. Tacticians assured one that this was because of the party's desire to ingratiate itself with CND and the Peace Movement as well as being, of course, because of that Wetness which is seeping in everywhere these days. The pro-Afghan invasion forces were led, however, by one's traditional idea of a Communist orator: Mr Tom Durkin, from Brent branch—white-haired, burly, open-necked shirted, romantically proletarian, bellowing, Irish.

He roared defiance at the anti-Soviet states on the Soviet Union's borders who were constantly threatening it. As they had done ever since 1917 when, as he reminded us, 14 capitalist states, plus Winston Churchill, gave trouble.

"Many of us would not be here today if it hadn't been for the titanic struggle and sacrifice of the Soviet Union in ridding the world of Nazism," he added, prudently omitting mention of those who were not there that day as a result of the Soviet Union's pre-1941, titanic alliance *with* the Nazis.

Mr Mick McGahey, of the Scottish NUM, turned out to be a moderate on Afghanistan—if not on Scotland, whose coalfields he periodically closes down. He thought the Soviets should not be there—in Afghanistan, that is, not Scotland. But what angered him most was any suggestion that this was disloyal to the Soviets or, worse, as some speakers had unpleasantly hinted, that it was to equate the Soviet Union with an aggressive power such as the United States.

Feminism was intruded into most debates by young women wearing the standard liberated boiler suits and badges. But there were plenty of older women in sensible shoes carrying tea and sandwiches to the platform. Marx would have understood that.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Tomorrow's events

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Grand President of British Commonwealth Ex-Services League, chairs Commonwealth Council Meeting, Buckingham Palace, 10.30, later, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend Royal Concert, Royal Festival Hall, 7.50.

The Princess of Wales switches on Christmas lights, Regent Street, 6.

The Duke of Gloucester as President, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, opens new intensive care unit, St Bartholomew's Hospital, 3.

The Duke of Kent, President of Football Association, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, attends England v Hungary World Cup qualifying match, Wembley, 7.30.

Talks, lectures

Royal College of Art Annual Lethaby Lecture: Fifty Years After Lethaby, by Professor Sir Leslie Martin, Gulbenkian Hall, Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, 5.

Pottery of the Han dynasty, 11.30; Death and burial in the Greek world by Robert Garland, 1.15, British Museum.

Sir Gordon Russell and British Design, by Catherine McDermott, Whitechapel Art Gallery, 1.

The Dagenham Experimental Flying Ground, by Philip Jarrett, Museum of London, 1.10.

Sportsmanship (7)—Sir Denis Follows, Chairman of British Olympic Association, St Lawrence Jewry, 1.15.

Eminent Victorians: William Burges, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15.

What Makes Individuals Violent? by Dr Anthony Storr, St James's Piccadilly, 6.30.

A History of North-Eastern Music Hall, The Art Workers' Guild, 6 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, 7.30.

Does Architecture get a raw deal from the Media? Speakers: Christopher Martin and Dr Patrick Nuttgens, Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, 7.

The Huxley Memorial Lecture, Some Observations on the Transformation of Rural China, by Fei Hsiao-Tung, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, 6.

Exhibitions

Sir Edward Lutyens; Late Sickert: paintings 1927-1942, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, 10-8.

Albert Irvin—Paintings, John Holden Gallery, Grosvenor Building, Manchester Polytechnic, Manchester, 10-6.

Daphne Sandham; Marie Helene Jeeves; first show; The Cartoon Workshop, 83 Lambs Conduit Street, Camden, 10.30-5.30.

The Strange Genius of William Burges: Art-Architect 1827-1881, Victoria and Albert Museum, 10-6.

Picasso Graphics, Reading Museum and Art Gallery, 10-5.

Ian Breakwell: The Artist's Dream, Ceolfrith Gallery, Sunderland Arts Centre, 10-6.

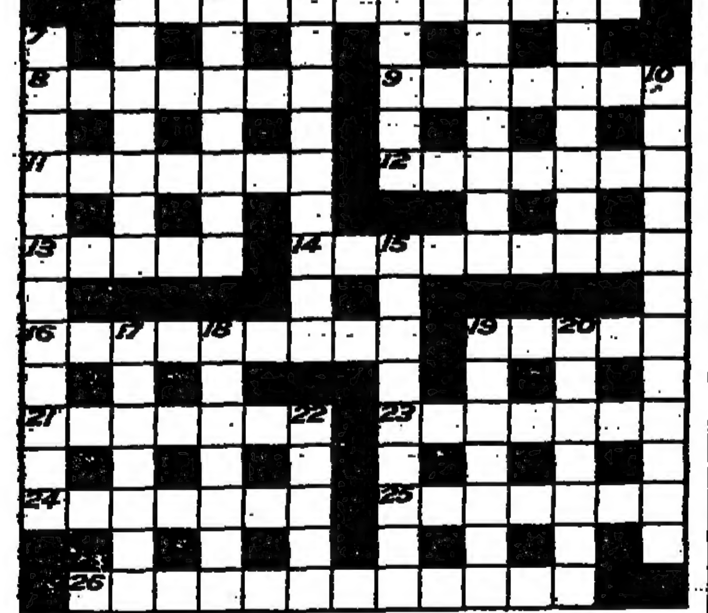
Music

Tadeusz Kassatti, piano, St Olave, 1.05.

Celebrity recital by George Athanasiades, St Margaret Lothbury, 1.10.

Organ recital by Philip Berg, St Bride's, 1.15.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,682



ACROSS

1 A lot marking, eg, the Dallas theme song? (6,6).
8 They play in the wind (7).
9 Wicked set, this circle? (7).
11 Sort of cousin's a bit peckish (7).
12 Actor in fourth place on the world stage. . . .(7)
13 . . . the holder in the first place (5).
14 Decree putting battered Don in care (9).
16 Green fire-extinguishers (9).
19 Hard resin from a third-grade stone? (5)
21 Mixture of seaweed in a small measure (7).
23 Did Eisenhower prohibit a Japanese flower show? (7).
24 Frenchmen dressed formally for top meetings (7).
25 Wandering boy catches deserter (7).
26 Nasty dent in car, Eve — that's carelessness! (12).

DOWN

1 Odds-on so right for this backer (7).
2 Like Fidgety Phil chopping trees about four (7).
3 They transfer Italian gentleman into a ship (9).
4 Northern birds found in churches (5).
5 Belgian lace made by Clem in hospital (7).
6 Wearing down or up in mounting noise (7).
7 In which there's an exchange of views between Left and Right (7-5).
10 From the odd uncle, a silver watch (12).
15 First of December the team isn't around, he objects (9).
17 But they may tell of last night's carousal (4-3).
18 The sooty tern has the answer to "which came first. . ?" (3-4).
19 What a good ranker has up his sleeve? (7).
20 Money for wild parties in the Middle East (7).
22 Some sneaking out of this intermediate law term (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,681

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TV top ten

National top television programmes in the week ended November 8:

BBC 1

1 To the Manor Born
2 Bergerac
3 Mastermind
4 The Paul Daniels Magic Show
5 Tenko
6 Juliet Bravo
7 Dallas
8 News and Sport (Sat)
9 Larry Grayson's Generation Game
10 Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance

BBC 2

1 Des O'Connor Tonight
2 The Borgias
3 Your Life in their Hands
4 Kelly Monteith
5 The Last Song
6 M*A*S*H
7 Grange Hill (Tue)
8 Tarzan and His Mate
9 Grange Hill (Wed)
10 The Five Faces of Doctor Who (Mon)

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada
2 This Is Your Life Thames
3 Crossroads (Wed) ATV
4 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada
5 Crossroads (Tue) ATV
6 Game for a Laugh LWT
7 Give Us a Clue Thames
8 That's My Boy Yorkshire
9 Bullseye ATV
10 Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right LWT

British Audience Research Board

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: silver and plate, 11. Christie's, King Street: printed music and fine musical instruments, 11; fine English drawings and watercolours, 11. Christie/Restell city wine sale at Beaver Hall, 12. Phillips, Blenheim Street: good English and Continental furniture, carpets and works of art, 11; antique and modern jewelry, 1.30. Sotheby's, New Bond Street: arms and armour, 10; fine books, 10.30; English porcelain (Lipski collection), 10.30. Sotheby's Belgravia: costumes and textiles 1600-1980, 10.30. Christie's, South Kensington: old and modern jewelry, miniatures, Jan 2.

Sporting fixtures

Football: Under-21 international, England v Hungary, at Nottingham (7.30). League Cup, third round replay: Fulham v Oldham (7.30).

Rugby Union: Munster v Australians, Cork (2.30).

Racing: NH meetings Devon and Exeter (12.45), Nottingham (1.0).

Rackets: Open championships, Queen's Club, Kensington.

Ski show

The Daily Mail international ski show, Earls Court, 12 noon to 10 pm. Admission £2 for adults, £1 for children. Today: Travel agents compete for Club 1830 trophy.

First nights

Tonight: London Contemporary Dance Theatre starts London season with Robert Cohan's Dances of Love and Death, Sadler's Wells, Rosebery Avenue, EC1. Tomorrow: D'Oyly Carte Opera Company West End season until the end of February, with Ruddigore, Adelphi Theatre, Strand, WC2. Thursday: Shakespeare's The Winter's Tale, The Young Vic, The Cut, SE1. Saturday: Royce Ryton's Her Royal Highness . . . ?, Palace Theatre, Cambridge Circus, W1.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Shipbuilding Bill, second reading. British Shipbuilders Borrowing Power (Increase of Limit) Order. EEC document on protection of laying hens kept in battery cages.

Lords (2.30): Hops Marketing Bill, second reading.

The papers

The Daily Mirror says whenever the situation has worsened in Ulster, so has the Rev Ian Paisley's behaviour. Outbursts by him and two other Ulster MPs will lead inevitably to more killings, more shootings, more bombings, more terror. The blood of Ulster will then be on the hands of those few MPs who claim to represent the people of Ulster, but truly represent only hatred and bigotry.

The Morning Telegraph, Sheffield says the IRA wants to destabilize the province. Nothing would fulfil their evil purpose more than a violent Loyalist backlash. If Protestants follow the Rev Ian Paisley's call for a day of action the seeds of civil war will be scattered in Ulster.

Roads

Midlands: A5, partially closed north of Atherstone at junction of Holly Lane and Merevale Lane. A12, delays at Kelsale between Lowestoft and Ipswich. A34, roadworks north of Stratford. A451, restrictions at junction with Kidderminster ring road.

Wales and the West: M4, eastbound lane closures between junctions 15 and 16. A483, delays at Llanbister, Powys. A494, delays at Llanferres. A30, temporary signals at Summercourt.

Scotland: M8, one lane in each direction west of junction 29. A85, all traffic using one carriageway at Inchture village. A77, one lane in each direction at Loganswell. A382, road closed at Gairloch due to collapse of Flowerdale Bridge. Traffic should use A385 from Garve to Braemore

North: A1, one lane in each direction between Darrington and Knottingley. A51/A5628, long delays at City Road junction in Chester. A66, works between North Bitts to the Greta Bridge. A192, delays in Newgate Street, Morpeth.

Supplied by the Automobile Association.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.71	1.64
Austria Sch	31.60	29.50
Belgium Fr	82.00	78.00
Canada $	2.36	2.27
Denmark Kr	14.30	13.60
France Fr	11.20	10.60
Germany DM	4.46	4.22
Hongkong $	11.20	10.60
Ireland Pt	1.25	1.20
Italy Lira	2365.00	2265.00
Japan Yen	460.00	434.00
Netherlands Gld	4.86	4.62
Norway Kr	11.70	11.10
Spain Pta	189.00	180.00
Switzerland Fr	3.55	3.33
USA $	1.97	1.90

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index fell 15.5 to 503.7.

New York: Dow Jones industrial average closed down 10.85 at 845.03.

Today's anniversaries

Mary I died at St James's Palace, 1558. The Suez Canal was declared open, 1869.

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Weather

General situation: Mostly dry with bright periods, further rain likely in the S and W.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia: Rain clearing, bright periods; further rain later; winds mainly SW, light or moderate; near normal temp; max 9 to 10C (48 to 50F).

Central S, SW England, S Wales: Showers clearing, bright periods; winds mainly SW, light or moderate; near normal temp; max 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Channel Islands: Mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain or drizzle, hill fog; wind mainly SW, light; near normal temp; max 11C (52F).

Midlands (W), N Wales, NW England: Mostly dry, isolated showers, sunny intervals; rain from W later; winds SW, moderate, freshening later; near normal temp; max 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Midlands (E), E, Central N, NE England: Outbreaks of rain clearing, mostly dry with sunny intervals; wind SW, moderate or fresh; near normal temp; max 8 to 9C (46 to 48F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny intervals; rain from W later; winds SW, moderate or fresh, increasing strong or gale later; near normal temp; max 8 to 9C (46 to 48F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen: Mostly dry, sunny intervals; winds SW, moderate, increasing fresh or strong later; near normal temp; max 8 to 9C (46 to 48F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, wintry over high ground; rain later; winds S or SW, strong or gale; near normal temp; max 7 to 9C (45 to 49F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Changeable and windy with further rain at times.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW moderate or fresh; occasional rain; sea slight or moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: SW fresh or strong increasing gale, showers; sea moderate or rough becoming very rough.

Sun rises: 7.22 am. Sun sets: 4.09 pm.
Moon sets: 12.53 pm. Moon rises: 9.59 pm.
Last quarter: Tomorrow.

Lighting-up time

London 4.39 pm to 6.54 am
Bristol 4.49 pm to 7.3 am
Edinburgh 4.32 pm to 7.25 am
Manchester 4.39 pm to 7.10 am
Penzance 5.5 pm to 7.10 am

London

Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 10C (50F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 6 pm, 99 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, .06in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,018.4 millibars, steady.

Yesterday

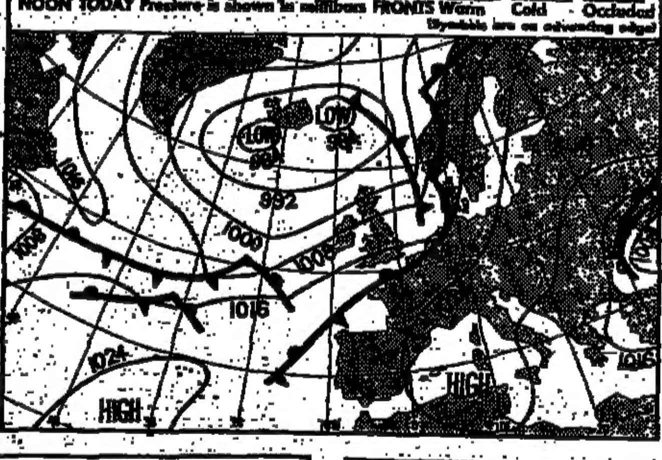
Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; fg, fog; f, fair.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	5	41	Guernsey	d	10	50
Birmingham	f	9	48	Inverness	f	7	45
Blackpool	c	9	48	Jersey	c	9	48
Bristol	c	11	52	London	r	9	48
Cardiff	f	11	52	Manchester	fg	5	41
Edinburgh	f	7	45	Newcastle	f	8	46
Glasgow	c	7	45	Ronaldsway	c	9	48

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 1501R 17.24-17.31; WNW; 70SSE; SE. 19.3-19.6; W; 20SW; SW*. Cosmos 236R (Nov 18) 4.43-4.44; ENE*; 25ENE; ENE. 6.16-6.21; WNW*; 40NNW; ENE. Cosmos 1[illegible] 17.51-17.58; NW; 50NE; E*. 19.31-19.36; NW; 50WSW; WSW. Dynamics Explorer (Nov 18) 4.51-4.52; ENE; 10ENE; ENE. 6.23-6.33; SSE; SSE; N. Sunsat 18.17-18.24; SE*; 65NNE; NNW. 19.58-20.2; WSW*; 25WSW; NW. [illegible]





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.20	6.7	5.47	6.9
Aberdeen	5.07	4.0	5.22	3.9
Avonmouth	10.50	11.7	11.25	11.2
Belfast	2.36	3.4	2.57	3.7
Cardiff	10.33	10.9	11.08	10.4
Devonport	9.30	5.2	10.05	4.8
Dover	2.22	6.3	2.47	6.1
Falmouth	9.00	5.0	9.35	4.6
Glasgow	4.15	4.8	4.25	5.1
Harwich	3.08	3.8	3.41	4.0
Holyhead	1.54	5.3	2.19	5.3
Hull	9.59	6.9	10.14	6.8
Ilfracombe	9.34	8.4	10.09	7.9
Leith	6.18	5.3	6.54	5.2
Liverpool	2.44	8.6	3.06	8.6
Lowestoft	12.43	2.5	1.33	2.4
Margate	3.27	4.6	3.56	4.6
Milford Haven	9.49	6.4	10.21	6.0
Newquay	8.44	6.5	9.17	6.1
Oban	9.01	3.5	10.02	3.1
Penzance	8.41	5.3	9.19	4.8
Portland	10.19	2.0	11.03	1.7
Portsmouth	3.00	4.5	3.13	4.4
Shoreham	2.36	6.0	2.55	5.7
Southampton	2.25	4.4	2.45	4.2
Swansea	9.53	8.7	10.27	8.2
Tees	7.28	5.0	7.45	4.9
Wltn-on-the-Naze	3.03	4.0	3.32	4.1

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	5.8	.11	10	50	Sunny
Bridlington	4.5	.09	10	50	Sun pds
Cromer	—	.13	7	45	Rain
Eastbourne	—	—	11	52	Cloudy
Worthing	—	.01	11	52	Rain am
Littlehampton	—	.02	11	52	Rain
Bognor Regis	—	.05	11	52	Rain
Southsea	—	.05	11	52	Rain pm
Shanklin	—	.03	11	52	Drizzle
Bournemouth	1.8	.06	11	52	Rain
Poole	0.4	—	12	54	Cloudy
Swanage	2.5	.02	12	54	Sun int
Weymouth	3.3	.10	10	50	Drizzle
Exmouth	5.9	.01	12	54	Sun pds
Teignmouth	6.6	.02	13	55	Sunny
Torquay	6.5	.06	14	57	Sunny
Falmouth	5.6	.09	13	55	Sun pds
Penzance	4.3	.10	9	48	Sun pds
Jersey	—	.02	11	52	Drizzle
Guernsey	—	.02	13	55	Drizzle
Scilly Isles	6.6	.04	13	55	Sunny
Ilfracombe	3.9	.11	11	52	Sun int
Tenby	6.0	.17	11	52	Sun pds
Anglesey	5.3	.18	11	52	Sun pds
Colwyn Bay	7.5	.05	11	52	Sunny
Southport	4.5	.09	10	50	Fog pm
Blackpool	4.9	.05	10	50	Fog
Morecambe	4.5	.13	9	48	Sun pds
Douglas	5.2	.37	9	48	Sun pds
Aldergrove	0.8	.08	8	46	Cloudy
Prestwick	4.6	.33	8	46	Sun pds
Abbotsinch	3.8	.28	8	46	Sun pds
Tiree	2.3	.05	9	48	Showers
Stornoway	2.4	.21	9	48	Showers
Wick	5.5	.01	7	45	Sunny
Leuchars	4.2	.02	7	45	Sun pds

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; th, thunder

		C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	15	59	Cologne	f	5	41
Akrotiri	c	20	68	Capetown	c	20	68
Alexandria	f	23	73	Corfu	s	11	52
Algiers	f	18	64	Dallas	f	20	68
Amsterdam	c	4	39	Dublin	s	9	48
Athens	s	14	57	Dubrovnik	c	9	48
Bahrain	s	27	81	Faro	c	19	66
Barbados	f	30	86	Florence	s	12	54
Barcelona	f	15	59	Frankfurt	s	3	37
Beirut	s	22	72	Funchal	f	22	72
Belgrade	r	3	37	Geneva	c	1	34
Berlin	c	5	41	Gibraltar	c	17	63
Bermuda	s	25	77	Helsinki	c	0	32
Biarritz	f	16	61	Hongkong	s	27	81
Boulogne	c	5	41	Innsbruck	s	-1	30
Bordeaux	s	12	54	Istanbul	f	13	55
Boston	r	8	46	Jeddah	s	29	84
Brussels	f	4	39	Las Palmas	s	25	77
Budapest	s	8	46	Lisbon	f	19	66
Cairo	s	24	75	Locarno	s	7	45
Copenhagen	[illegible]			Los Angeles	c	18	64
Casablanca	[illegible]	20	68	[illegible]	[illegible]		

		C	F			C	F
Majorca	s	19	66	Rio de Janeiro			
Malta	s	17	63	Rome	s	12	54
Melbourne	f	13	55	Salzburg	s	0	32
Mexico City				San Paulo			
Miami	s	14	57	San Francisco	c	18	64
Milan	s	8	46	Santiago	c	31	88
Montreal	c	8	46	Seoul	s	9	48
Moscow	c	-2	28	Stockholm	c	-1	30
Munich	c	1	34	Strasbourg	s	4	39
Nairobi	f	24	75	Sydney	f	16	61
Naples	s	1	34	Tangier	f	21	70
New York	c	12	54	Tenerife	s	26	79
Nice	c	12	54	Tokyo	s	19	66
Oslo	c	4	39	Toronto	r	8	46
Ottawa				Tunis	f	18	64
Paris	c	4	39	Valencia	s	17	63
Prague	f	2	36	Vancouver	f	10	50
Reykjavik	c	-2	28	Venice	s	10	50
Perth	s	23	73	Vienna	sl	2	36
Peking	s	4	39	Warsaw	c	2	36
Rhodes	f	14	57	Washington	[illegible]		